

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
S. Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh-
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-
smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Boil-
ers, etc., etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc., No. 6 South Erie street.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Com-
pany.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND
TREASURER

MASSILLON, O. Jan. 2, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders
of this company for the election of direc-
tors and the transaction of any other busi-
ness that may come before the meeting, will
be held at the general office of the Com-
pany in the Massillon Building, on
Tuesday, the 6th day of February 1900, at 12
o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALLEY, Secretary.

Cure Yourself

Of headache, constipation and bilious-
ness by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver
Pills. 35 pills for 25c.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter
Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania
Lines will answer inquiries about low
fares to Florida and winter resorts in the
South. Full information concerning
tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will
be furnished free. Persons contemplating
a Southern trip may secure valuable
information on the subject by merely in-
quiring of the nearest representative of
the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing
C. L. Kimball, assistant general passen-
ger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and
when you wish to go, how many will be
in the party, starting point, etc., and you
will be promptly posted. The inquiry
will not cost much effort—it will save
considerable bother in arranging details,
as they will be looked after gratis.

Some time twixt spring and the wane
of the year, you should avail yourself of
nature's bounteous and soothing passage-
way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go
often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas pre-
sents as pretty a water-color picture as you
could desire to brush against. The hum-
drum monotony of every day life be-
comes but a fleeting remembrance, care
and ennui give way to the restful de-
lights of the present, and you get your
money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodi-
ous and magnificently appointed
steamers, which ply between the cities
of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and
Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Com-
pany, Cleveland, O.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have
you tried the new food drink called
Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing
and takes the place of coffee. The more
Grain-O you give the children the more
health you distribute through their sys-
tems. Grain-O is made of pure grains,
and when properly prepared tastes like
the choice grades of coffee but costs
about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it.
15c and 25c.

Sick headache and neuralgia are
nervously cured by Süsser's Sick and
Nervous Headache Tablets. 10c and 25c
at druggists.

"Self Preservation"

Is the first law of nature. For this
reason everyone who is ill desires to be-
come well. Those who have impure or
impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sas-
saparilla, because they know it will en-
rich and purify their blood and give
them good health. To take this medi-
cine on the first appearance of impure
blood is an important step toward self
preservation.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, in-
digestion.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag-
netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take Dr. Bae-
r's wonder-worker, that makes weak men
strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaran-
teed. Booklet and sample free. Address
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

WEAK AND

NERVOUS

PEOPLE

are cured by taking

DR. GREENE'S

RESTORATIVE

PILLS.

These pills perfectly and completely
restore lost strength and weak nerves,
overcome debility, headache, tired feel-
ings, impaired appetite and dizzy sensa-
tions.

They are made and sold only by
Chicago's most eminent physician for
the cure of nervous and chronic com-
plaints. Dr. Frank A. Greene of 148
State Street. This foremost physician can
be consulted free of charge by letter or
in person in the strictest confidence.
Here is a sure chance to recover health.
Is it not your duty to improve this golden
opportunity?

Restorative Pills sent by mail at 50
cents a box, three boxes, \$1.

FOR AND AGAINST QUAY

Reports Were Made In the U.
S. Senate.

BOTH SIDES QUOTE PRECEDENT.

Each Claimed to Have the Right on His
Side—Both Construed the Constitution
In a Way to Back Up Their Attitude
on the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The report
of the committee on privileges and elec-
tions in the case of M. S. Quay, who
claims a seat in the United States sen-
ate on the strength of an appointment
from the governor of Pennsylvania,
was presented in the senate. The ma-
jority report, opposing the seating of
Mr. Quay, was signed by Senators Caffery,
Petts, Turley, Harris and Bur-
rows, the last named the only Republi-
can signing it. The minority report
bears the signatures of Senators Hoar,
Chandler, Pritchard and McComas, all
Republicans and advocates giving the
seat to Mr. Quay.

The majority report first reviews the
circumstances under which Mr. Quay's
appointment was made, including the
failure of the Pennsylvania legislature
to elect a senator. It then said in part:

After a vacancy in the office of United States
senator occurs or comes to pass, if the next
legislature does not fill it, it continues to exist.
It is the same vacancy, not a new one.
Now the state executive is given power to
make temporary appointments in case of a vacan-
cy, not as long as it continues or exists,
but only until the next meeting of the legisla-
ture, which is then required to fill the vacan-
cy. This clearly means that the para-
mount intent to have the legislature choose
the senator is to prevail, and that, whenever
the legislature has had the opportunity to fill
the vacancy, either before or after it occurs,
the executive has no power to appoint. And
when we take the phrase "if vacancies happen
by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess
of the legislature of any state," if we concede
that the general word "otherwise" is not qual-
ified nor limited by the specific word "resig-
nation," and that it includes vacancies which
are caused by efflux of time, and which can be
foreseen, as well as vacancies which are caused
by a casualty or the happening of an unex-
pected event, and which cannot be foreseen,
still it must be construed and defined with
reference to the balance of the phrase so as to
give effect to all its parts, and it thus results
that the word "otherwise" is not qualified
nor limited by the specific word "resig-
nation," and that it includes vacancies which
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nor limited by the specific word "resig-
nation," and that it includes vacancies which
are caused by efflux of time, and which can be
foreseen, as well as vacancies which are caused
by a casualty or the happening of an unex-
pected event, and which cannot be foreseen,

The legislature, as we construe the clause,
chooses the senator in the first instance. If
he declines to serve or dies before he is in-
duced into office, or if, after qualifying, he
dies, resigns, or is expelled, the executive
may make a temporary appointment until the
legislature meets again, or it, owing to
changes in the state constitution, the legisla-
ture, which is authorized to fill the term at its
commencement, cannot meet until after the
term has commenced, the executive can also
make a temporary appointment.

Every contingency is thus provided for
except the sole contingency that the legislature
will fail to perform its sworn duty. Against
a contingency of this kind, the framers of the
constitution did not intend to provide.

The report quotes numerous precedents,
beginning with that of Kenney
Johns, of Delaware, in 1794, and closing
with the case of Henry W. Corbett,
of Oregon, in 1898. It then read in part:

The statement of these cases and prece-
dents shows that from the beginning of
the government down to the present time the sen-
ate has never recognized the right of a state
executive to make a temporary appointment
where the vacancy happened or occurred dur-
ing a session of the legislature.

The minority report takes the oppo-
site view. Quoting section 3, article 1,
of the constitutional provision, the ques-
tion of the failure of the governor to
call the legislature together to elect a
senator does not act to deprive the gov-
ernor of the power of appointment.

Referring to the constitutional provision
the question is asked:

Does the language of the constitution of the
United States mean just what the constitu-
tion of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania
means? In answer to this question the
minority report says: "The constitution of
the United States is a compact between the
states, or does it mean that the vacancy must
be one which comes by chance, so that it does
not apply at all to the case of a vacancy at the
beginning of a term, which does not come by
chance, but is foreseen and inevitable."

This question is answered in part as
follows:

If the words have the former meaning, then
all distinctions between cases where a legisla-
ture has been in session and those where a
legislature has not been in session, between
vacancies at the beginning of a term and vacan-
cies beginning after term itself has begun
and the office for that term once filled, are
without importance. We think that the for-
mer is the true meaning of the constitution.
We think that it was the intent of the con-
stitution to provide, as far as possible, that every
state should have two senators.

First.—The constitutional convention hesi-
tated between conferring the power of ap-
pointing senators upon the executive and the
legislature of the state in the beginning. Like
the legislature, the executive of the state was
supposed to represent the will of the people.
Under the constitutional arrangement then
existing, he appointed all state officers and ap-
pointed judges, who held their office for life.
So there is no reason to suppose that they con-
sidered the executive an unfit instrument for
such appointment. And they settled the ques-
tion by giving the power of permanent ap-
pointment to the legislature, and of temporary
appointment to the executive.

Second.—We conceive no reason likely to
have influenced the framers of the constitu-
tion for making a distinction between cases
of vacancy occurring in one way or at one
time and vacancies occurring in any other
way or at any other time. The office of sen-
ator may be at any time of infinite importance
to the interests of a state. Upon a single vote
may often depend, and sometimes has de-
pended, the fate of measures which would
bring prosperity or misery into every won-
derful and almost every family in Pennsylv-
ania.

The report read further in part:

The language of the very clause in question
cannot be construed as the opponents of Mr.
Quay would construe it, or in any other way
than the undersigned construe it, without dis-
troying its own purpose. If there be no
power in the executive of Pennsylvania to ap-
point a successor to Mr. Quay under this

clause of the constitution, there is no power
in the legislature to choose such successor
until the end of the term, and in every case
where a senator dies or resigns, where the
legislature is not in session, or where, after
such death or resignation, the legislature has
met, and adjourned without a choice, or
where, at the beginning of a term, the vacan-
cy remains unfilled, it must remain un-
filled until the end of the six years, according
to the logic of the majority of the committee.

The minority then gave considerable
attention to the various cases and con-
cluded as follows:

The case of Allen, of Washington, was de-
cided with the Lee-Montic case and without
argument, a decision to which Mr. Beckwith,
of Wyoming, submitted without further con-
test. At that time there was an earnest dis-
cussion in the senate on an important ques-
tion relating to the currency, which created for the
time being more earnest differences of opinion
than those existing between the two great po-
litical parties on other questions. It was a
time favorable to a dispassionate, non-partisan
judgment. We prefer the authority of the
New Hampshire cases, which was acted on
also in the case of Mr. Pasco, of Florida, and
we think that a decision which must inevitably
deprive states in the union for long periods of
time of their rightful representation under the
constitution, will not be permitted long to
stand, and that no settlement of the question
in derogation of the rights of the states and,
as we conceive, in violation of the intent of the
framers of the constitution, should be acquies-
ced.

TO DISBAR CLARK'S NAMESAKE.

Witness Said He Had Been Paid \$5,000
to Get Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate
committee on privileges and elections
adjourned over until Monday, in its in-
vestigation of the charges against Sen-
ator Clark of Montana. Witnesses for
the prosecution were absent.

The principal witnesses were Mr.
Ector, recalled, and State Representative
Fino. The latter, though a friend
of Mr. Clark's, gave testimony from
which the prosecution evidently de-
rived much satisfaction. He said that
he had received about \$5,000 from Mr.
Clark since the adjournment of the leg-
islature in working up testimony look-
ing to the disbarment of Senator Clark's
namesake, State Senator Clark, of
Madison county, who voted in opposi-
tion to the senator.

Speeches in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Again the
senate's session was devoted entirely to
speechmaking. Mr. Turner (Wash.)
concluded his address upon the Philip-
pine question. He was followed by Mr.
Ross (Vt.) with a thoughtful and care-
fully prepared speech, in which he also
discussed the Philippine question in
connection with resolutions which he
had offered. His presentation of the
question was given thoughtful atten-
tion by his colleagues. Mr. McPherson
(Ia.) delivered the concluding speech
of the session on the race question in the
south.

DIED AT THE FRONT.

General Otis Sent a List of Men Killed
in Action—A Number Also
Were Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—General Otis
cabled the war department the follow-
ing list of casualties:

Killed in action, Vigan, Luzon, Dec.
4, Thirty-third infantry, Company A,
Arthur Wright; B. Lawrence L. Spencer,
sergeant; Frederick J. Bell, ser-
geant; Alonzo Waehs, corporal; D.
Dave Puckett; E. James Bennett, Wil-
liam Branden; L. Norman M. Fry, ser-
geant; near Santa Nicholas, Nov. 19,
Third cavalry, A. Irvin H. Palmer; near
Lomeri, Luzon, Jan. 18, Forty-fifth in-
fantry, F. Frank Car. Wounded in ac-
tion, Vigan, Dec. 4, Thirty-third in-
fantry, E. James B. Montgomery, mus-
sician; E. Fred Loyer; K. William H.
Bostwick; M. John Patterson; Tangu-
dan mountain, 4th, Third cavalry, D.
Hubert Muggy; K. Frank J. Kaiser;
near Bnan, Jan. 7, Fourth infantry,
William C. Geiger, first lieutenant; near
Lomeri, 18th, Forty-sixth infantry, H.
William Boese; 19th, G. Albert Nelson;
H. John Leuehen; near Santa Tomas,
Nov. 19, Third cavalry, Charles J.
Grace.

INSURGENTS HAD FLED.

Santa Cruz Found Deserted by Ameri-
can Troops.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The Americans oc-
cupied Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay,
Laguna province. It was reported many
insurgents were concentrated there, but
the town was found deserted.

The military regulation requiring the
streets to be cleared of natives at 8:30
p. m. has been changed to 10 o'clock.

THREE CASES, ONE DEATH.

Report Received From Chief Surgeon
Taylor on Plague Situation,
at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Surgeon Gen-
eral Sternberg received a report upon
the plague from Major Blair Taylor,
chief surgeon at the United States mili-
tary hospital, at Honolulu, dated Jan.
7, which contained the following:

"Referring to the bubonic plague, I
have the honor to report that since my
last report there have been three cases
of the disease and one death.

"The process of burying up the in-
fected district is rapidly proceeding.
Its inhabitants are being isolated in de-
tention camps and the government has
placed \$270,000 at the disposal of the
board of health with the promise of
more if needed. These measures will,
I think, be effective in eradicating the
disease in the course of time. But lit-
tle apprehension is felt of its attacking
the troops of the command."

Charles E. Macrum Arrived.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Charles E. Macrum,
former United States consul at Pretoria,
arrived here. He declined to be inter-
viewed.

May Dory Ruskin at Westminster.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Dean of West-
minster has offered a grave in West-
minster Abbey for the remains of John
Ruskin.

AROUSED BY ROBERTS.

Women Cheered and Hissed
His Utterances.

LITTLEFIELD HERO OF DEBATE.

His Speech Showed Him to Be the Most
Ready Debater Since Thomas Brackett
Reed Had a Seat on the Floor—Some
Details of Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The debate on
the Roberts exclusion resolution excited
great attention in the house. Taylor
talked first. His speech was an excel-
lent elaboration of what he said when
Roberts was stood aside.

Then came Littlefield, the Maine
Yankee, who represents the Dingley
district, and finally Roberts, by unani-
mous consent, was recognized.

Some women cheered and others
hissed his utterances.

The three spoke well, but there is
only one of the three who may be said
to have made more than an ordinary
impression, and that one is Charles E.
Littlefield, tall, brawny and as straight
and slender as a pine tree. For more
than two hours he entertained the house
with a marvelous flow of language, dur-
ing the delivery of which he showed
himself the readiest debater the house
has known since Thomas Brackett Reed
occupied a seat on the floor.

Mr. Taylor, in his speech, said in part:

"Chief Justice Waite in the Reynolds
case in 1878, speaking of the claim that
polygamy was a religious practice, said:

"To permit this would be in effect to per-
mit every citizen to become a law unto
himself. Government could exist only in
name under such circumstances," and Jus-
tice Matthews, in the Ramsey case in 1881
declared in substance that all political in-
fluence ought to be withdrawn from those
who are practically hostile to the estab-
lishment of a free, self-governing Com-
monwealth founded on the idea of a
family as consisting in and springing from
the union for life of one man and one
woman in the holy estate of matrimony.

"If we are to attach any importance
to the fundamental declarations of the
highest court, we must declare—no matter
what moral question may be involved—
that this case presents, in bold relief, a
question of governmental life, the basis
of which is law.

"This is a representative government;
it springs from the people, from the peo-
ple who make the law, and their represen-
tatives are such because they are believe-
ers in the law and subject to the law.
Now, and then, we have a law which
declares in substance that all political in-
fluence ought to be withdrawn from those
who are practically hostile to the estab-
lishment of a free, self-governing Com-
monwealth founded on the idea of a
family as consisting in and springing from
the union for life of one man and one
woman in the holy estate of matrimony.
If we are to attach any importance
to the fundamental declarations of the
highest court, we must declare—no matter
what moral question may be involved—
that this case presents, in bold relief, a
question of governmental life, the basis
of which is law.

"Such laws made imperative demand for
universal respect and obedience, and the
duty of such respect and obedience presses
most urgently upon a representa-
tive of the people in the making
of a body. These propositions are
fundamental and self-evident.
They lie at the root of things. They are
bed rock upon which written constitutions
rest; they precede constitutions; constitu-
tions assume their pre-existence and their
pre-natural existence; they are constitu-
tional.

"If the Federal constitution had explicitly
declared that all persons should be eligi-
ble for representative in Congress, shall we
deem that declared that the constitution
law of the land, that instrument and the
government it sought to create would not
have endured a single day. It follows
that if such specific declaration could not
have been made it cannot be implied.
Neither the presence nor the absence of
certain words in the instrument can im-
ply a certain meaning, if it is impossible
that such meaning could have been ex-
pressed.

"If the claimant to this seat is eligi-
ble, he is eligible because the constitu-
tion so makes him, either by its express
language or by necessary implication. If
the member-elect from Utah is eligible to
be a representative in Congress, then for
the purpose of his case, we must
read into the constitution other words so
that it would read: 'No person shall be
eligible for representative in Congress unless he
shall have attained to the age of 25 years
and been seven years a citizen of the
United States, and who shall not, when
elected, be an inhabitant of that State
in which he shall be chosen; provided
that no person shall be ineligible to be
sent as such representative who, in fact
and substance, is a loyal and true citizen
of the United States, and who shall not
be a member of the constitution and the
laws and denies their validity and
supremacy.'

"It matters not whether this proviso
be attached to the clause referred to or
to some other. It must be written into
the constitution somewhere if the claim-
ant is eligible, and my friends on the
other side of the question will not deny
it."

Mr. Taylor was emphatic in his asser-
tion that exclusion was in harmony with
precedent; expulsion in violation of it. He
amplified the three grounds for Mr. Rob-
erts' exclusion: First, because of his vio-
lation of the Edmunds act; second, be-
cause he was lying in open, flagrant dis-
respect for the constitution and laws of
the Congress he seeks to enter, and third,
because his election was a violation of the
compact by which Utah was admitted
into the Union.

"Thus stands the case, then," he said.
"If the minority be right, the framers of
the constitution, if they had foreseen
the Roberts incident, with its defiance of
the constitution and the law and its dis-
respect for the constitution and the law, and
if they would have said Brigham H. Rob-
erts is eligible and must be seated if
elected. I say that no such proviso
could have been adopted, and if it could
not, cannot be implied.

"Much is said about the moral side of
this question. Doubtless it has such a
side, and if that were the only considera-
tion before us the House might take the
same action it will take. But I do not
here and now, in the face of the great
fundamental fact of disobedience to law
plus audacious defiance of it, care to as-
sert the moral ground.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not hesitate to sub-
mit this proposition to the candid judg-
ment of this House and before the bar
of history. I am profoundly convinced
that it is right, and that history will
declare it; the House can no more safely

part with this power than it can be
with any other power it possesses. It
touches its very vitality. If it loses it
it is in certain conceivable instances
solitely without power. But we are to
that it is a power that may be abused.
What does the House possess that it is
not at some time abused? What branch
of the Government is it that, having
power, has not at some time abused it?
What man, what body of men clothed
with a little brief authority, has been
free from an unwise abuse of that au-
thority? And shall they, therefore, be
stricken of power?

"It is a mighty question. It is a ques-
tion of governmental life; it is not to be
lightly dealt with or inconsiderately
answered.

"The case of Roberts sinks into insignif-
icance in its presence. I should assert,
what I here assert, with precisely the
same solemnity, if the right of expulsion
after admission, was absolutely clear. If
we do not exclude this man, we strike
down one of the most vital and neces-
sary powers that belong to a great leg-
islative body. Let not such a thing be
done. If it is not, we may be sure, that
never again, while the spirit of civilization
dominates this republic, will any
defiant violator of law under color of leg-
islation or any other claim, whether poly-
gamy or murder, knock for admission
at the door of the American Congress."

"There were no demonstrations through-
out Mr. Taylor's speech, but at the con-
clusion he was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Littlefield took issue with the
majority as to the power of the house
to expel a member for acts committed
before his entrance into the house, cit-
ing case after case in support of his con-
tention. First he went back to the case
of John Wilkes, the famous English
champion of free speech of common law,
the second time for an act for which he
had been sent to prison five years before.
He quoted from Junius' letters the denun-
ciation of the "damnable doctrine that
a single house of parliament could
either suspend or abrogate the law of
the land." He went back to the con-
stitutional debates to prove that con-
gress could not add to the qualifications
of members negatively stated in the con-
stitution.

After depicting the conditions that
surrounded the framing of this provi-
sion of the constitution and quoting the
words of Madison, Hamilton and Jeffer-
son, he asked triumphantly who there
was who could shatter the crucible of
history which surrounded it, or the de-
claration of the men who framed it. Who
would undertake to impeach the integ-
rity of the men who were present at the
dawn of our history?

Some of the precedents cited by Mr.
Taylor were ridiculed by Mr. Littlefield.
He also challenged Mr. Taylor's au-
thorities. Mr. Littlefield said that the
majority were driven back to support
their contention for additional qualifi-
cations upon the general welfare clause
of the constitution. He won the first
burst of applause while ridiculing the
attempt of the minority to dispose of
Justice Story's opinion by stating that
he had sought to give his own ideas,
but only the ideas of others. They
would, said Mr. Littlefield, make him
the "Lewell of the constitution." [Great
laughter.]

Mr. Littlefield said the minority stood
with Burke, the statesman of the Eigh-
teenth century, with Jefferson, Mad-
ison, Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris and
the men who framed the constitution,
with the decisions of the courts of
Maryland, Montana and Virginia, with
the opinions of Story, Cooley, Cushing,
John Randolph Tucker and Webster.
He then challenged Mr. Taylor's state-
ment that no precedent existed against
exclusion, citing the case of Benjamin
Stark in the senate in 1862, who was
charged with disloyalty, yet who was
seated by the senate without prejudice
to subsequent action against him.

The majority, he pointed out, had
cited this case, but had not informed
the house of this fact.

"I believe," said Mr. Littlefield, con-
cluding his comment on this particular
case, "that Mr. Roberts has a full con-
stitutional right to a seat in this house."

Proceeding he pointed out the un-
questioned right of either house to expel
a member for any cause deemed suffi-
cient. This power was unquestioned,
and before it was exercised Mr. Roberts
should be sworn in.

"We state upon our consciences and
oaths," said he, "that he should have
the full benefit of the fundamental law
of the land." [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Littlefield's
speech, Mr. Taylor renewed his request
for an agreement for a vote at 4:30 on
Thursday. This was objected to and
Mr. Roberts was then given one hour
and a half in which to present his side
of the case.

The two arguments just presented, he
began, made it appear that there was a
difference of opinion as to the method
of procedure in the case of the "member
from Utah." From his standpoint he
could agree with neither view pre-
sented.

"I find myself in the position," said
he, "where I might say with propriety:
'A plague on both your houses,'

WHITE ROBED ANGEL

INNOCENCE AND PURITY SYMBOLIZED
IN THE GROWTH OF POND LILY

A Very Miracled of Beauty—A Distinct and
Lofly Purpose in View. We May Follow
the Example of the Lily and Make Our
Lives More Beneficial.

Consider the lilies how they grow,
Luke, xii, 27.

There is no flower more beautiful or
more symbolical than the white pond
lily. At this season of the year it
gossoms on the edge of every lake
and forms a sort of lacework, like an
exquisite fringe on a costly robe. The
handicraft of nature has produced
nothing which fills the air with sweet-
er perfume and nothing which teaches
a more important lesson. It is a silent
advocate of purity, and as we look on
its fair petals, which impart a still
more delicious odor as they begin to
droop and wither, it appeals to us
with an almost irresistible eloquence.

It is firmly rooted in the slime and
mud at the bottom of the pond, but it
rises above its origin like a white
robed angel, and is so superior to its
environment that we wonder concern-
ing the magic with which it appears
to be endowed. If you were to look
at the seed and were to examine its of-
fensive surroundings you would de-
clare that such a product from such a
habitation would be as unexpected as
it would be impossible. But by a se-
cret chemistry beyond the reach of
our understanding it extracts from the
discouraging mud a very miracle
of beauty and furnishes us with an
object lesson that has to do with the
spiritual nature of man. It proves
that the elements of an unspeakable
aroma are to be found in the most un-
promising conditions, and that the ef-
fect may be greater than the appar-
ent cause if circumstances are han-
dled by the all conquering energy
which God has implanted in the seed.
It has a distinct and lofty purpose in
view, uses whatever will aid it in the
accomplishment of this purpose and
sternly and unerringly rejects all else.
What will help to make a lily it takes
from the great laboratory, and what
would mar the lily it refuses to ab-
sorb. It has a destiny to achieve, and
though the looker on would declare
that with such materials it is power-
less, yet it steadily toils from day to
day with a sublime faith in itself,
until the perfect blossom floats on the
water, greets the sunshine and pro-
claims a victory.

Instead of exploring our surround-
ings and assuring ourselves that our
failure comes from the lack of oppor-
tunity, if we were to make the best of
what we have and bend our forces to
changing evil into good, we should
make such spiritual progress that the
very angels would lend a helping hand
and God's smile of approval would
give us the peace that passeth under-
standing. The lily, according to our
logic, might very reasonably say that
since it is embedded in mud we have
no right to expect anything beyond a
noxious weed. We reason in that way
concerning ourselves and so excuse
our shortcomings, forgive ourselves for
our petty deeds and more than half
believe that God will be equally
merciful. But the lily pursues a dif-
ferent course with an entirely differ-
ent result. The lily spirit is in the
seed and the environment counts for
nothing. The very slime is compelled
to contribute to its holy and divine
ambition. It disdains the mean and
base, or rather extracts from the base
and mean whatever will add to its
growth and furnish its perfume. In
like manner, if we were so minded,
and if we made use of the knowledge
which God is ever ready to impart,
we might use the most untoward ex-
periences in the formation of a noble
character. There is no temptation,
no rugged portion of our upward
climb, no sorrow that, like a threat-
ening storm, breaks over our heads,
no struggle that taxes our endurance
to the utmost, which cannot be made
to add energy to the soul. We must
create greatness and goodness out of
what we have, not out of what we
wish we had. There is no life so lowly
that it cannot be grand, and there
is no condition which will not bring
you nearer to heaven if you master it
instead of allowing it to master you.
The heart makes the life, not the life
the heart. If you are embittered by
your hard experience it is because you
are looking through the wrong pair of
eyes.

An embittered lily, because it grows
in slime! No fragrance, because its
root is embedded in the mud! A de-
spairing soul, because life is hard or
because you cannot have what you
want or think you deserve, or what
you envy to others. That is not reli-
gion; it is infidelity. That indicates a
distrust of yourself, and, worse still,
a distrust of God, since He has seen fit
to surround you with hardships. You
are able to do His will, and that will
ought to be your will. No matter
where you are or what you are, or by
what circumstances you are environed,
you are God's child, the angels are
your friends, and, by and by, when
you look back from the other shore,
you will see that the heavy hand was
the wise and kindly hand.

Christ was like the lily. A manger
for a cradle! Ostracized, by those who
should have loved him, suspected by
those who should have had confidence
in him, persecuted by those who
should have kissed the hem of his
raiment, and crucified by those who
should have worshipped him! Slime
of human hatred! Filth of human
passion! But the life so sweet, so
calm, so filled with the perfume of
Heaven, that we wear on our breast
the symbol of His torture, the cross!
Behold the lily!—George H. Hep-
worth.

EATING WEEDS.

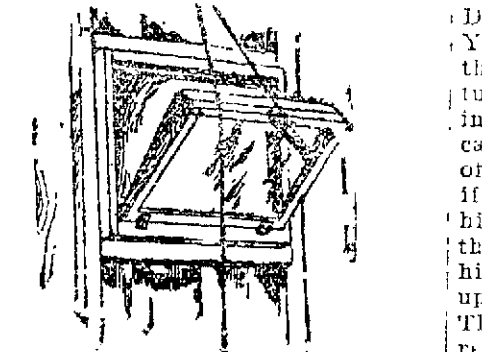
Many Plants Usually Classed as Weeds Are
Eaten by Sheep as a Tonic.

The American Sheep Breeder points
out the fact that many plants usually
classed as weeds are, in pastures, often
eaten by sheep, either to give variety
to their diet or for the tonic effect on
their systems. It mentions the com-
mon dandelion, parsley, yarrow, and
even thoroughwort, as desirable for
this purpose. In England, sheep grow-
ers purposely sow yarrow when laying
down pastures for sheep, and also the
narrow-leaved plantain. Most of these
are somewhat bitter to the taste, and
the liking for what is bitter seems to
be a peculiarity of the sheep, which
often leads it to eat leaves that are
poisonous rather than medicinal. It
is possible that all these plants have
medicinal qualities, but the sheep does
not know enough to doctor itself with
them, as sheep are often poisoned by
eating leaves of laurel when allowed
to run where that poisonous plant
grows. We have known sheep to be
poisoned when an overdose of cherry
leaves was probably the cause. The
leaves of the cherry, peach almond
and of the common oleander all
contain prussic acid, and are all poi-
sonous when eaten in any quantity.

It is chiefly, we think, when pas-
tures are dried up, and the sheep's ap-
petites are clamorous for some green
thing, that these fresh leaves are most
attractive to them. Yet we should
hate to leave even dried leaves of the
cherry, almond or peach where sheep
could eat all they liked of them. The
craving for something bitter probably
explains why sheep will eat the ten-
der shoots of nearly all deciduous trees
which are almost invariably bitter to
the palate. With regard to anything
unpleasant as regards animal excre-
ment or blood, the taste of the sheep is
more refined and sensitive than that
of any other farm animal. But it un-
questionably does have a liking for
what is bitter to the taste, and will
eat the small, wormy apples that a
hog will turn up his nose at, while the
hog will pick its favorite food among
filth that no sheep could be bronzed
near enough to touch. In the early
summer, while the small, bitter,
wormy apples are falling, the sheep is
therefore a much better scavenger in
the orchard than the hog.

Ventilating a Farm Building.

Barns should have means of ventila-
tion, but it should be ventilation that
can be controlled. One of the best
plans is by a window in each gable end
of the building, up near the peak of
the roof. Have these windows ar-
ranged as shown in the cut, and they
can be opened and closed at will from
the ground floor. The triangular
pieces nailed to the sides of the sash



hold the window a little inclined in-
ward, so that it falls open by its own
weight when the cord is loosened. The
same result could be obtained by the
usual sash that closes to a perpendicular
position, but has a second cord
running from the outer end of the iron
rod down to the floor. Pulling on this
cord would open the window, while
pulling on the pulley cord would close
it when the lid could be fastened be-
low.

Cotton Seed Meal.

Cotton seed meal, fed judiciously, is
one of the very best milk producers
that we have. It is very rich in pro-
tein. Its favorable effects upon the
flow of milk are immediate. It is very
pure and solid and should be mixed
with bran or some other coarse feed.
Bran, mixed with it has always given
me good satisfaction; I fed four parts
of bran and one of meal. If fed by it-
self it will be hard to digest. Some
mix it with cut hay. A writer has
said some things about it that I have
never recognized in it, except that it
is not best to feed too much of it, and
it has a tendency to make the butter
hard. He says: "Too much of it will
injure the flavor of milk and butter,
and will make the butter so hard that
it will be difficult to work and handle
it. Too much of it tends to give but-
ter a rank or old flavor. It is a
splendid article for making hard cold
butter in summer. Churning can be
done at a higher temperature when
cotton seed meal is fed. Two to three
pounds a day can be fed without any
danger of any kind; it is about all
cows will relish, it will pay any dairy-
man to feed it, if not more than one
pound a day. It possesses a magic
power for opening the milk fountains.
It has a tendency to age butter more
than other articles of feed. Cotton
seed meal should have a bright, golden
color; if dark, it is not good. It tends
to constipation, and should be fed with
some laxative feed."

It is better not to feed too much of
it, but I have fed five pounds a day
and never saw any effect upon the but-
ter, except as before mentioned. I
have never seen cows refuse to eat it.
I fed some oil meal, but only to regu-
late the bowels.—Jasper D. Ewing.

Why the Bronx Zoo Duck Feels Safe

A novel fence around the duck's en-
closure at the new Zoological Park in
the Bronx keeps the ducks in and rats
and other egg destroying pests out.
It first strikes a beholder as if the
fence were wrong side out, and the pond
curved part out, and the pond strip
of sharply toothed tin on its edge.
The lower part of the fence is covered
with wire netting. The masonry ex-
tends some depths below the surface
of the ground.

This same plan can be followed in
the construction of poultry fences on a
less costly basis and, in fact, any
building designed to be rat proof can
be so protected.

THE INGERSOLLS

EFFORTS TO CONVERT THE GREAT
AGNOSTIC'S FAMILY.

Thousands of Letters, Tracts and Relics
Sent to Them Since Col. Ingersoll's Death
Complete Harmony of Belief Among the
Family.

When Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died,
hundreds of persons throughout the
country asked a question which clear-
ly showed that they had no concep-
tion of the real state of affairs in the
Ingersoll household. It was: "Is Mrs.
Ingersoll really an agnostic also?" or:
"Do his wife and family share his
views? Will they not change now?"
Ever since Col. Ingersoll's death let-
ters have poured in from all parts of
the earth from people who write to
inquire concerning the religious faith
of the family and to urge upon them
the commonly accepted beliefs of the
Christian world, beliefs long rejected
by every one of Col. Ingersoll's fam-
ily. Including his widow, his daughters,
Mrs. Brown and Miss Maud Ingersoll,
his brother-in-law, Mr. Parrell, and
his son-in-law, Walston Brown. How
many thousands of these letters, tracts
and relics have arrived it is impossi-
ble to estimate. Here are some eg-
tracts from the letters:

"Are you converted now?"
"Do you not now see the folly of
your late husband's agnosticism?"

"Although your husband is now in
hell there is yet time for you to es-
cape from the wrath to come. Re-
nounce his pernicious doctrine before
it is forever too late."

"You are now punished for being
the wife of an unbeliever. He must
suffer eternal damnation for the doc-
trines he preached and you will endure
the same fate unless you accept the
Bible and turn away from the dam-
nable theory of Ingersollism."

Catholics have sent bits of relics,
scapulars and other articles. Spiritu-
alists send assurance that they have
received messages sent by Col. Ingersoll
from the spirit world. They ask
for a sitting. Few of the letters from
Spiritualists are answered at all.

A comparatively small proportion of
the letters come from people who in
their own way attempt to comfort the
family. One was written by a woman
of Atlanta, Ga., and part of it is as
follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Ingersoll: The cry
of your grief-stricken heart has come
to me and I desire, oh, so much, to
contribute my grain of comfort. Dear
one, can you not believe that your be-
loved is still with you, at your side, a
constant thought silent companion?
Do take this comfort to your heart.
You who knew the breadth of soul,
the largeness of heart, the noble na-
ture of your husband so much more
intimately than any one else could,
can you not believe that these graces
of heart and life were but the mani-
festation of the loving Father within
him? Can you not believe, with me,
that this same loving Father welcomed
his son, running to meet him, falling
upon his neck, kissing him and crying,
'This is My son, Robert, who has not
recognized Me these many years, but
who I have been loving all the time.
This, my son, who was dead but is
alive again, has come back to his
Father's house.' And there was joy
in Heaven! Take heart, dear, be-
lieved one. Take to yourself this assurance,
this hope, this comfort, offered you
from the fullness of a loving, sym-
pathetic heart. He may not return to
you, but you shall go to him."

Most of the writers seem to doubt
Mrs. Ingersoll's agnosticism. She
could scarcely hold other beliefs.
Sarah Buckham Parker, her grand-
mother, was the wife of a wealthy
shipowner, of Boston, and after his
death she, with two sons, George and
Benjamin, crossed the country and in
1836 settled in central Illinois. Here
her home was situated in the centre
of a triangle having at its angles
Springfield, Bloomington and Peoria.
Here the family flourished and ex-
ercised a decided influence on all edu-
cational, political and business inter-
ests of the community. This influence
was exerted chiefly by Mrs. Parker,
who was a woman of unusual intel-
lectual qualities and fond of study. In
her library were more books than
usually fell to the lot of any save a
minister or a lawyer in those days.
Her taste ran to a study of the reli-
gious and creeds of the world, and
among her favorite books were the
Bible, the Koran, the Vedas and the
works of Swedenborg, Hume, Ham-
bold, Volney, Voltaire, Gibbon, Kant
and Paine. She arrived at that stage
where she believed only in the revela-
tions of science. To her sons she
taught her beliefs and they followed
her footsteps for to them she was
ever an oracle, while the bond of af-
fection between them was of that close
and deep-seated nature which is char-
acteristic of the Ingersoll and Parker
families on both sides for many gen-
erations back.

The Parker home naturally became
a central point of meeting for well
known men of the time. Three of the
best known and most welcome were
Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, La-
vid Davis, afterward U. S. Senator of
Bloomington, and Leonard Swift of
Chicago. The three men were in-
imate friends and very fond of one
another, but the fact that they lived
at widely different places and that
travel was not then so easy as now
led them frequently to agree on some
place of common advantage. "We'll
meet at Mrs. Parker's," was always
satisfactory to all, and so they did,
and more than one Western minister
had the fortune to do his best mean-
ing argument with the four, for
Mrs. Parker's roof sheltered many a
one to whom she extended every cour-
tesy that the most orthodox could
have done.

Into this brilliant circle Robert G.
Ingersoll entered about 1858 and met
Eva Parker, daughter of Benjamin
Parker, with whom he at once fell in
love, and from the hour they met until
the day of his death the harmony
in every respect between was perfect.
Miss Parker was already an agnostic.

CULLING.

This Is Generally Done Throughout the
Summer.

Culling is something for which there
is no regular time, but it is generally
done throughout the summer. When
a chicken is killed for the table it is
usually first examined by the house-
wife, and if it has too many disquali-
fying points, or any, for that matter,
it does first rate for the pot. Culling
is not always carried on in this man-
ner on the farm, for so many young
birds do not develop in feather until
they have gone through the molt, and
when feathers are regarded as a point
of merit it is necessary to have them
show up well before a decision can be
made as to what to cull.

In reality all birds that are not de-
sired for breeding purposes should
now be taken from those intended for
that purpose and pushed for market
or sale. If they are to be sold for
breeders all well and good, they may
be treated accordingly.

We know of some people who cull
in another manner. They raise all the
birds they can, sell the best ones
whenever a purchaser comes around,
and what is left, after several buyers
have had a selection, are the ones used
for next year's breeding. This is cull-
ing with vengeance, and culling that
will eventually produce nothing but
culls. This is illustrated in the man-
ner in which Bantams are produced.
Late and small chickens are
taken year by year as breed-
ers, and instead of grading up
it is grading down, and it will
have the same effect on stock intend-
ed for the upgrade. Improvement
cannot come from stock that is se-
lected in a careless manner. It can
only be produced by selecting those
having the desired characteristics.
Let the culling process go on, and do
not try to carry anything through the
winter that will lose its owner money.

The Profit in Hog Raising.

Charles Harnest: The profit lies in
getting to market promptly and often.
No breeder or feeder loses anything
by constantly keeping his hogs in a
condition ready for market. Care,
judgment and skill pay proportionately
as well in raising porkers as thor-
oughbreds, but remember that life is
too short to waste in feeding scrubs;
the lower the price of pork the more
important it is that the farmer have
the best machine to work up corn at a
profit. Pigs intended for pork should
be crowded as rapidly as possible to
be the most profitable. The advantage
of growing improved stock does not
lie merely in its better adaptation to
the market wants and to the fact that
it will respond more promptly and
continuously to feed; the early age at
which it matures is one of the sources
of profit to its owner. Early matu-
rity is chiefly a question of feeding
for generations with a view of mak-
ing rapid and continuous growth, the
early maturing quality being transmit-
ted, as it gradually increases, by her-
edity. Breeding at an early age also
probably has much to do with the crea-
tion of quality. It is possible to push
it so far as that the results will be in-
consistent with full and healthy de-
velopment, but if this be avoided
early maturity is one of the most val-
uable attributes of the improved ani-
mal.

Keep Your Old Hens.

It is now between seasons, as it
were. All yearlings should be in full
molt, and the young pullets are hard-
ly yet developed enough to lay eggs.
There is, therefore, nothing to de-
pend on for eggs but the old hens
which have not begun to molt. They
should be fed for eggs as long as they
show no symptoms of molting. It is
trying time for the poultryman—ex-
penses going on, and no return except
from the old hens. They are more
valuable for eggs than if sold for
fowls. The price of eggs always ad-
vances in October, and if one has an
established trade for eggs, as one
should have, the old hen will help
him out and keep his customers going.
They will bring quite as much later
as dressed fowls, and then it will pay
best to sell them, because they will
not lay after molting until spring,
and then eggs will be much cheaper.
It is in just such little ways that
poultry can be made to pay. This is
what is called making stock earn their
keep.—Country Gentleman.

Fresh Earth.

Every year the earth that forms the
floor of the poultry house should be
removed, to the depth of three or four
inches, and fresh earth put in place of
the old. This is very necessary to the
health of the fowls, as the earth, after
forming the floor of a house for a year
becomes filthy, from droppings and
germs that produce disease. A neglec-
ted house is a sure breeder for chol-
era and other ailments to which poul-
try are heir. When the fresh earth is
put in, it is well, also, to make a thin
lime wash, add a gill of crude carbolic
acid to every gallon of the wash, then
apply with a spray pump, forcing the
mixture into all the crevices of the
building, roof and sides. This is an
excellent purifier and germicide, as
well as a destroyer of lice and mites,
upon whose presence in the house it is
usually safe to rely on. The litter
should be placed on top of the fresh
earth floor. This litter serves to car-
pet the floor, keeping the birds' feet
warm as well as serving as a medium
in which to mix the small grain, to en-
courage the fowls to scratch and
thereby obtain the exercise they so
much need. Four inches of litter are
a plenty, as too much rather discour-
ages the efforts of the fowls, and they
do not take as much exercise as if a
smaller amount of litter was present.
—M. Summer Perkins, in Poultry
Monthly.

Farm Notes.

Better breeds, better roosts, better
feeding, less stuffing, less vermin and
cleaner houses, would be worth mil-
lions of dollars to American farmers,
and they are all easy of adoption.
It is quite as easy to overfeed a flock
of pullets as it is to stint them; the
happy medium between the extremes
is to feed what the fowls will eat clean
and still want a little more.

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine
Cases Out of Ten—A
Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears
as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in
the breast, too small to attract any
notice, until, in many cases, the deadly
disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical
operation, because the disease is a virulent
poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although
the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the
poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with
renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated
blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few de-
spairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of
the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved
equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news
spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated
beyond doubt that a cure had at last been
found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has ac-
cumulated which is incontrovertible, of which
the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a
sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful
disease. My feelings may be imagined when the hor-
rible disease made its appearance on my side. It was
a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as
to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the
skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good
whatever. The Cancer growing worse all the while
Numerous remedies were used for it but the Cancer
grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed
to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially
when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the
first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen
bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the
dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure
for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable
information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific
Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



MRS. S. M. IDOL.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for
Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for
over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets
has given me more relief than any other remedy
I have ever tried. I shall certainly recom-
mend them to my friends as being all they are
represented to be."
THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do
Good, Non-Habit Forming, or Griping, No Dose, etc.
... CURE CONSTIPATION ...
Selling Everywhere, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists
to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CURES
THE
COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing
remedy for throat and lung
diseases.

Sellers' Imperial
Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous
or other harmful ingredients.
A prompt, positive cure for
coughs, colds, hoarseness, influ-
enza, whooping cough.
Over a million bottles sold in the
last few years attest its popularity.
W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

THE
EAST'S
AND HEALING
CURE FOR

CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant
to use. Contains no
injuriously drug.
It is quickly ab-
sorbed. Gives relief
at once.
It opens and cleans
the Nasal Passages, relieves inflammation,
Heals and Protects the Membrane.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large
size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial
size, 10 cents by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Pennyroyal Pills

Original and Only Genuine.
Bare, always reliable. Leaves not
Druggist for (Chickster's) English Dia-
mond Brand in Red and Gold metal
boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take
one or others. Refuse dangerous substitu-
tes and imitations. At Druggists or send
in stamps for particulars, testimonials and
"Relief for Ladies." In letter return
Mail, 10,000 Testimonials. Free Paper.
At all Druggists. Chickster Chemical Co.,
4800 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the Great
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\$3.00 and \$2.50 black and brown Silk
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BROWN " " " " " " " "

A TALE OF \$20.00.

Questions of Law and Lucre at Navarre.

SUPT. SLUSS LOSER SO FAR

Miss Kittie Siffert Teaches School for Several Weeks—The Board Refuses to Pay Her—Mr. Sluss Takes Her Salary From the Song Book Fund—Then Dark Trouble Came.

Miss Kittie Siffert, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Siffert, of Navarre, formerly of this city, has no teacher's certificate. Nevertheless, she was given charge of one of the departments of the Navarre public schools. And thereby hangs a tale. E. E. Sluss, superintendent of the Navarre schools, and John G. Warwick, a member of the board of education, were in Massillon Saturday.

"Owing to some effort on the part of enemies," said Mr. Sluss, speaking of the affair, "to treat me and the school board unfairly, a statement to the public concerning these affairs is necessary. On September 6 or 7 our intermediate teacher, Miss Anna Monnot, resigned. Our board did not meet to accept the resignation until September 12, because they had no satisfactory applicant. School began September 11. I went to the president of the board on Monday morning at about 8:15 o'clock and asked what I should do. In the emergency he ordered me to secure a substitute until Tuesday evening, when there would be a meeting of the board. As there were no persons in Navarre holding teachers' certificates except those employed, and it was, therefore, necessary either to close the department or secure someone who had no certificate, I secured Miss Siffert to fill the vacancy until that time. The board passed a resolution requesting the superintendent to continue the school as before until Friday evening. This resolution was passed on Tuesday evening. The board failed to have a meeting on Friday evening, and I continued Miss Siffert in the intermediate department until September 22.

"On September 22 the board met and divided the intermediate department placing the D grade with the high school and the C grade with the grammar department, with the understanding that the superintendent is to have an assistant. Miss Siffert was continued as that assistant for three weeks, when the board hired Miss Reed, of Wilmett, to fill the vacancy. The question then arose as to the payment of Miss Siffert. The board realized that they could not legally pay her, as she had no certificate. On Wednesday evening before Thanksgiving the school gave an entertainment for the purpose of procuring music books from which we realized about twenty dollars above expenses. I suggested to some of the members of the board that we might adjust the matter with Miss Siffert by paying her the twenty dollars from the entertainment fund and they, in turn, buy us twenty dollars worth of music books. The board took no action to pay Miss Siffert, and, as I had secured her services, I considered myself morally bound that she receives compensation for her labor. I gave her the twenty dollars out of the entertainment fund, with a private understanding that the board would buy the music.

"It appears that some people, for some unknown cause, think that Miss Siffert should not have been paid, and that I misappropriated the funds in my hands. I learned this yesterday and this morning, in fairness to all, I returned \$20 to the music fund out of my own pocket. My obligations to Miss Siffert have been fulfilled, and I have full confidence in the board of education that they will fulfill their obligations to me. I give this statement to the public because I

feel that my actions as well as those of the board have been such as in the emergency will not require secrecy. I regret that some people are trying to weaken my influence by using the actions of this emergency in such a way as though I were dishonest. I would much prefer an open enemy to an unprincipled friend, and I hope that the matter will be treated by all fair-minded people with contempt, as it deserves, and should anyone desire to inform the public of any other facts concerning the matter I hope that he will fearlessly sign his name as a matter of good faith."

TO OVERTHROW OUR RULE.

Leading Men Were in the Negros Plot—Details of Ambuscading of Ralston's Force.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—The escort of 50 men of Company C, Thirtieth infantry, Lieutenant Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lina, consisted of 50 convalescents from the hospital who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of 22 horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

Mail advices from Negros brought particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Letyard, Sixth infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief official of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councilors, were lodged in jail on charges of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remained in prison.

General Smith had evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for about a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

The officials arrested included some of the most prominent men in Negros. It was believed that they will be expelled from the island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following dispatch came from General Otis: MANILA, Jan. 20.—Pack train of 20 ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by 50 men under Lieutenant Ralston, Thirtieth infantry, ambushed yesterday; two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost; lieutenant, with 34 men, returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded. Affair being investigated.

Dorek, Fifty-fifth infantry, struck insurgents in Datangas mountains, prepared in ambush to meet him; he killed eight, wounded three, captured 17, one Spanish, six rifles. His casualties, two men slightly wounded. Otis.

Murdered Heir's Body Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of George B. Byre, of Chester, Pa., on Dec. 21, was partially solved when the body of Byre was found on the shore of Raccoon island, in the Delaware river, opposite Chester. There is every indication that the theory that Byre was murdered is the correct one.

Duke of Teck Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—His Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, who, in 1896, married Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III, and at White Lodge, Richmond park, in his 61st year.

Hospital Ship Reached Capetown.

Cape Town, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India docks, London, Dec. 23, arrived here today.

NATURE'S BAROMETERS.

The Oldest Forms Were the Leeches and the Toads in the Bottle.

Two of the oldest and oddest forms of popular barometers, says a writer in the London Spectator, are the leech in a bottle and a frog on a ladder. Mr. Richard Inwards has seen an old Spanish drawing of nine positions of the leech, with verses describing its attitude and behavior before different kinds of weather. Dr. Merryweather, of Whiteby, contrived an apparatus by which one of twelve leeches confined in bottles rang a bell when a "tempest" was expected. When leeches were kept in every chemist's shop, and often in private houses, their behavior was the subject of constant observation; and it was generally noticed that in still weather, dry or wet, they remained at the bottom, but rose, often as much as twenty-four hours in advance, before a change; and, in case of a thunderstorm, rose very quickly to the surface, descending when it was past. The frog barometer, used in Germany and Switzerland, is a very simple apparatus, consisting of a jar of water, a frog and a little wooden stick-ladder. If the frog comes out and sits on the steps, rain is expected. The weather-glass dearest to the old-fashioned cottage in the last generation was the "old man and old woman," who came out of rough-cast cottage in foul or fair weather respectively. This was almost the earliest of semi-scientific toys, and depended on the contracting of a piece of catgut fastened to a lever. The belief that bees will not fly before a shower is probably true, and is the rational origin of the hanging of trays and iron pots with a door key when bees are going to swarm. The insects are supposed to take this for thunder, and so settle close at hand, instead of swarming at a distance. Squinting water on them with a garden syringe often makes them settle at once. But no such ingenious process of rationalizing can be found for the belief that if the insect inside cuckoo-spits lies head upward, the summer will be dry, though the increased worrying of horses by flies before rain, and the rise of the gossamer before fine weather, are abundantly confirmed by observation. Popular Science Monthly.

Hiding an Elephant's Tooth.

"I gave a dentist the longest job he ever had on," said James Tompkins, otherwise known as Cherokee Jim, of Stamford, Conn., at the Laclede. "I was tending the animals in a circus while in winter quarters. We had a big elephant we called Sam. He was a good-tempered, lively chap, but all at once he got into the dumps. His trunk and tail, hitherto kept in a state of perpetual cheerful motion, hung limp and lifeless, and he would lay for hours rubbing his right jaw on the ground. He got off his feet and became so cross-grained that no one could fool with him safely. We never thought what was the matter with him until his keeper finally said he believed the beast had the toothache. I got a dentist to come and examine it. It was a mercy the man was not killed on the spot when he touched the unsound tooth. The elephant trumpeted in a rage, swung his trunk, and but for the dentist jumping behind a beam he would have been a goner. Then we chained the elephant's legs and hooked his trunk up to a rigger from above his head. The dentist had a good show then. He found a rotten tooth and proceeded to fill the cavity. The elephant could only trumpet; he could not move, and the dentist kept on quietly at work. We had not been long at it before the beast discovered that the treatment was being given him for his relief. His manner changed. He trumpeted and struggled no more, and his angry eye gave way to a docile look, and I am satisfied we could have loosened his bonds with perfect safety to the dentist, but we took no chances. After the job was done, the animal regained his wonted appetite and spirits in no time. He was grateful to the dentist, and every time he approached the elephant's house Sam welcomed him with outstretched trunk and a few extra flourishes of his tail."—Globe-Democrat.

Protection from Mosquitoes.

Many women who take pleasure in working in their gardens at this season of the year are deterred from doing so by the plague of mosquitoes. These insect pests are not confined to the vicinity of swamps or stagnant water, as is generally supposed, but are found in elevated positions and start from the grass like so much dust. Defenses innumerable, in the shape of thick gloves, netting and veils, have been resorted to, but without effect. A lady, who does not live in New Jersey, but who nevertheless suffers from mosquitoes, writes that she has found an antidote. This remedy may not work in all cases, but it is certainly well worth trying. Before going to work in the garden by means of a whitewash brush she sprinkles kerosene along the garden fences. This is the work of but a few moments, but in every case where she has tried it the mosquitoes have vanished, and whenever she neglects the kerosene they appear to come back in increasing numbers. The odor of the kerosene is not very pleasant, yet even the most fastidious will prefer it to the bites of swarming mosquitoes.

In Either Case, Missed.

He was a well-to-do looking stranger, and when he had retired for the night the landlord said to his wife: "If we don't get a good speak out of him I'll miss my guess."

After he had been there a week he "cleared," leaving his bill unsettled. "Well," said the landlord's wife, after they had talked the matter over, "you have missed your guess."

"Yes," said the landlord, humorously, "I have missed my guess."—Boston Courier.

Inventive.

Molly—I think young Brownly is working on some air machine or other. Polly—What makes you think so? Molly—Every time he calls on me he says he'd fly to the uttermost parts of the earth for me!

Her Deficiency.

The new woman has still one thing to learn, and that is to sharpen a pencil without making it appear that she had used her teeth instead of a knife.—Philadelphia Record.

ROBERTS' WEEK OF FATE.

His Case Comes Up in the House To-morrow—Sure Not to Survive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The feature of the proceedings in the house this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. The case has attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the house on account of alleged polygamous practices, there will be a royal struggle over the question of procedure upon which the committee has split.

The case will be called up tomorrow, and two, possibly three, days will be devoted to it. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contend that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possessed all the constitutional qualifications for membership and that any attempt to exclude him, upon the theory that congress has the power to exclude him upon the power to add to those qualifications, would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague congress in the future.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, and Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight, and say they believe they can convince a majority of the house that the course they advocate is the only proper one to pursue. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that they will be backed by a majority of the house. Mr. Roberts is expected to make a plea in his own defense.

Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority, a resolution to expel him will immediately be offered, and this doubtless will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority, in their report, have insisted that, once seated, a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the house.

Today will be devoted to District of Columbia matters and Friday to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Vice President Hobart.

QUAY CASE THIS WEEK.

Penrose Said He Would Press for an Early Decision in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The senate again this week will devote itself almost exclusively to speechmaking. A variety of subjects will be covered. The financial bill will remain the unfinished business, but the senate will not be held strictly to its consideration. Several set speeches probably will be made upon it, among those who are expected to speak being Senators Cockrell, Daniel and Allen. Now that a day has been agreed upon for a vote it may be expected some of the friends of the bill may speak in its defense. There will be speeches on other subjects.

The two reports on the Quay contest, it was expected, will be presented today or tomorrow, and as this contest is a private question, it is not unlikely to receive early attention. Senator Penrose, who is in charge of Mr. Quay's case, says he will ask that the contest be pressed to an early decision in the senate.

The Sherman treaty will be taken up again in executive session on the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to reconsider the vote by which it was ratified.

Cosmo Big Imprisoned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Cosmo Digna, principal general of the late mahabla rebellion, and who was captured last Tuesday in the hills near Tokar, was brought here and imprisoned.

Roscoe S. Chamberlain Dead.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—Roscoe S. Chamberlain, one of the best-known merchants of this city, died of pneumonia, aged 63.

Breasts with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO TOBACCO removes the desire for tobacco, without any nervous distress, expense, or time, purifies the blood, restores strength, and makes you strong. 150¢. 100 boxes in health, nerve, and pocket. NO TOBACCO. 400,000 cases cured. Buy and pocket. NO TOBACCO. One box, 61¢; usually cured; 3 boxes, \$2.00. Guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

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and warm water. Use a scrubbing brush; when water becomes the least soiled, get fresh follow with a soft, dry cheese cloth, and wipe dry. White iron beds can also be washed by this method, but must be wiped dry quickly.

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By that famous journalist,
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On receipt of the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, the government decided to at once send a competent man to the islands in the capacity of Military Historian, and Mr. Halstead was the first man to whom the position was tendered. With letters from President McKinley and Secretary Alger, asking for him the good offices of all naval and military officials, he started on his mission, and "The Story of the Philippines" tells how faithfully he performed the work allotted him.

"The Story of the Philippines" is a graphic and comprehensive recital by pen and pencil of America's glorious victory at Manila, an officially authentic description of the islands, a clear presentation of their history, their people, products, resources, government, schools, churches—and all information concerning our new possessions which intelligent readers desire to know.

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Our Entire Stock of

Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Jackets, Capes, Etc.,

Is to be absolutely Closed Out. We are positively going to quit the business, and GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE LOWER than other merchants have to pay for the same goods. Terms Cash.

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Great Linen Sale

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE CASH STORE

This Special Sale

will go right on until the various assortments are closed out. Don't wait, but embrace the opportunity AT ONCE. You will save money by visiting this sale, as prices are bound to be higher in the near future.

LOW PRICES on Muslin UNDERWEAR

These Bargains or on display in our former cloak room; a partial list of the same is as follow:
10 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, nicely trimmed, at 49c each.
10 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, fine quality, at 75c and 98c each.
Ladies' Drawers at 19c, 25c and 49c each. They are great values.
Corset Covers at 19c, 25c, 39c and 50c each.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900

It has pleased some persons to call the American Woolen Company a trust, but it signifies its formation by the rather un-trust-like process of adding ten per cent to the wages of its 40,000 operatives. This advance is abundantly justified by the general condition of the woolen business.

It is interesting to note that in deference to public opinion and the recommendations of the peace conference the British government has decided to abolish the manufacture of the dum dum bullet, and has changed the service bullet from mark 5, which expands on impact, to mark 2, which is smooth and solid throughout and is practically devoid of the stopping qualities for which the dum dum was so highly esteemed.

The reputation of Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, hangs in the balance. Mr. Macrum is still justifying his strange conduct in leaving his post at a critical time by the excuse that he has messages of importance for the state department. The state department discredits this excuse. Since reaching Europe a dispatch in cipher could have at least set the former consul right in the eyes of his superiors.

The spectacle of the matchless advocate hustling about the country in a panic stricken attempt to conciliate the disaffected elements of his party, promising to moderate his utterances on the threadbare 16 to 1 idea, and on any other idea not compatible with his chances for getting the presidential nomination, is only equalled in its undignified hopelessness by that of the few still deluded members of the Democracy who are preparing to march after an insane leader to certain defeat.

It is a significant fact that interest in the proposed American merchant marine is not limited to any section or to any single business interest, but is general throughout the country and in all lines of trade. It is worthy of note that the strongest support which is being given to this measure comes from those who have no direct or personal interest in the matter, but who are viewing it from the broad standpoint of a proper national policy—one which tends to encourage an industry at present weak and creating a new factor in our commercial organism.

Among the noteworthy facts of common knowledge referred to in the annual report of the interstate commerce commission is the remarkable increase in the volume of railroad business. This increase has been so great, and to an extent so unexpected, that many carriers were not prepared for the unusual demand upon their facilities. As a rule their equipment has been taxed to full capacity and often found inadequate for the service required. This, of course, has brought a substantial addition to the gross and net revenues of nearly every road in the country, and greatly reduced the number of railway failures.

The fear expressed by one of Massillon's citizens that if the new electric railway company has anything to do with the Canton-Massillon company the former will be contaminated, is not flattering to Mr. Lynch and his associates. The old company's redemption in the eyes of the public is in sight, however. Let the council grant the new franchise: let the franchise contain iron bound provisions, and then, when Massillonians are riding to Navarre on the new road and the fare to Canton is brought down to a reasonable figure, there will be a general agreement to bury the hatchet and let bygones be bygones.

Brigham H. Roberts's final plea before the House of Representatives is filled with the bluster and bravado so often exhibited by the convicted criminal. Assured that his case is hopeless, the avowed and unblushing polygamist indulges in the doubtful luxury of posing to the galleries as a martyr. One can picture Mr. Roberts rehearsing for the part where he dramatically exclaims: "You can brand me with shame and send me forth, but I shall leave with head erect and brow undaunted, and walk through the earth as angels walk the clouds." It will give the American people greater satisfaction to have Brigham walk even as angels walk, than to have him retain a seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bryan is still determined that adversity shall triumph. At Baltimore on Monday night he said:

"In spite of newspapers, in spite of railroads, in spite of banks, and in spite of every influence supposed to obtain,

the plain people of the Democratic party have stood and now stand, for the Chicago platform, in all that it says."

But although determination is not lacking and hope springs eternal, Mr. Bryan is a little shaky about the future. "I cannot tell what fate has decreed," he says. "I cannot tell you whether it is to be our lot to triumph, and in our triumph lay the foundation again in the old places." The fact is that "the plain people of the Democratic party" are a pretty sensible lot and Mr. Bryan knows it. The influences "supposed to obtain" are the influences of prosperity and the plain people will think twice before they vote to lay the foundations in the old places.

TO MEET MR. LYNCH

The Electric Railway
People to Confer.

PROMOTERS OF NEW LINE.

Would As Soon Enter the City Over
the Road Now in Use As to Con-
struct One of Their Own—Dalton
Declines One Proposition, and Takes
Another Under Advisement.

A. E. Townsend, of Doylestown, and W. A. Garver, of Canal Dover, the representatives of the Barborton, Doylestown and Massillon Electric Railway Company, which is now seeking a franchise in Massillon, have returned to the city, after a short absence, during which they visited Canal Dover, Strasburg and other towns to the south. D. King, of Canal Dover, who is interested in an electric railway in Tuscarawas county, accompanied them to Massillon, returning to Dover last night. Messrs. Townsend and Garver are today working among property owners north and northwest of the city. Messrs. Townsend and Garver will shortly confer with President Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Company, to learn whether or not satisfactory arrangements can be made to enter the city over his concern's lines, as this, according to interviews recently printed by THE INDEPENDENT, seems to be the general wish of citizens.

A bill has just been introduced into the legislature by Representative Tuller, of Franklin county, which, if passed, will have an important bearing on situations like that now existing in Massillon. It provides that any electric railway company operating a line from one town to another may appropriate by proceedings in the probate court, for its joint and equal use, the tracks of any street railway within a city and the right of way of any street railway company on streets where tracks have not been laid. The bill further provides that when there is a difference in the gauges of the existing company and the appropriating company, the latter may lay an additional rail so that the tracks will conform to its gauge. The compensation to be paid by the appropriating company will be fixed by the court, the proceeding being practically the same as that to condemn land for a right of way. The amount of the compensation will be in accordance with the cost of the lines appropriated and the length of their franchises. Thus, if the franchise of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company is extended, it will receive considerably more money for allowing an inter-urban company the use of its tracks.

DALTON RAILWAY MATTERS.
DALTON, Jan. 24.—The board of trade has decided that it will not subscribe to fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Barborton, Doylestown & Massillon electric railway company, in order to bring the lines of that concern into the village. The board has received another proposition from a different company which it seems disposed to regard favorably. This concern's road will be known as the C. W. & S., and will run from Cleveland to Cincinnati. The promoters ask the village to pay but \$100, to defray the cost of the survey through the village. The company states that it will haul freight as well as passengers, and refers to a recent decision of the supreme court, which gives all companies of the kind this privilege. Dr. Pope, who was chairman of the committee which recently visited Massillon to investigate some street railway matters, recently had a conference with representatives of the new company, at Cleveland. He learned then that it is the intention to carry the new lines into the Massillon and other coal fields to the south.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.
WEST & LUTEX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALRING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Now is the time to subscribe.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A. Dangeleisen Defendant
in a Suit.

C. H. JOHNSON PLAINTIFF.

Alleges that Certain Notes are Null and Void—Funeral Services of Mrs. Zaiser—Lincoln Brown Pleads Guilty to a Charge.

CANTON, Jan. 22.—C. H. Johnson, with J. Clarke, of Mansfield, as attorney, has begun action in common pleas court against A. Dangeleisen, game warden. The plaintiff alleges that on September 28, 1897, he was arrested by the plaintiff, charged with fishing with explosives, and that on a trial before a justice he was found guilty of the charge and fined \$100 and the costs. Rather than bear the humiliation of imprisonment, and being unable to pay the fine, the plaintiff signed a series of promissory notes, payable at Massillon at different specified times, and was then released. The notes, it is said, contained the clause, "value received." Plaintiff, however, alleges that he received no lawful consideration for said notes, and that they were signed only to secure his release from imprisonment.

On two occasions, as certain of the notes became due, defendant has sued plaintiff before a justice and attached his wages, and each time has the suit been dismissed at the expense of the defendant. Plaintiff further alleges that defendant on numerous occasions has publicly declared his intention of continuing to attach plaintiff's wages as the remaining notes fall due, with the object of causing him to be discharged by the W. & L. E. Company, with whom he holds a position as passenger brakeman. Wherefore plaintiff prays that defendant be restrained from beginning any more actions for the collection of said notes, or of disposing of the same. He also asks that the defendant be compelled to turn said notes over to the plaintiff as cancelled, and upon his failure to do this he be perpetually enjoined from instituting any action tending toward their collection.

The funeral services of Mrs. Lizetta Zaiser, wife of Sheriff Zaiser, were held from the residence at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the Rev. C. E. Manchester officiating. The Stark county officials, Canton post, No. 23, G. A. R., of which Mr. Zaiser is commander, and the Women's Relief Corps, attended in a body. The floral tributes were among the most beautiful ever seen in Canton. Arthur Harding, Charles Harding, Earl Harding, Percy Housel, Isaac Housel and Wellington Shafer, nephews of the deceased, acted as pallbearers. Interment was made in West Lawn cemetery.

Emil Sondregger, jr., has been appointed executor in the estate of Emil Sondregger, of Tuscarawas township. A marriage license has been granted to George Berger and Catherine Bush, of Massillon.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Three Men Arrested on a Charge of
Highway Robbery.

CANTON, Jan. 24.—Evan Wallace, John Flynn and Edward McLain, all of Canton, were arrested Tuesday evening on the charge of highway robbery. About a month ago citizens named Runk, Nobb and Arnold were held up by three masked men, on the same night, in west Canton. The two latter positively identify McLain as one of the assailants. The boys had been absent from the city since the time of the hold-up, but upon their return yesterday were immediately placed under arrest. They will be arraigned today.

Mary Beaumont, deputy grand protector of the grand lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor for the state of Ohio, has begun suit against Jennie Hammer, John Sporn, Minnie Bachtel, Lee A. Pfister, John A. Schellhase, D. A. Moorshower, S. D. Dolge and Josiah Schoeneman, former officers of Stark lodge, No. 1442, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Canton. Plaintiff alleges that said lodge was suspended from the national organization on January 9 of the present year, and that on such suspension defendants refused to deliver up to the plaintiff the charter, funds and other paraphernalia of which they were possessed, and which under the circumstances should be delivered to her. She also alleges that defendants have conspired to sell said paraphernalia, and with the proceeds and money already in the treasury institute another lodge that will in no manner be connected with the one which plaintiff represents. She prays that defendants be temporarily enjoined from taking any action in this direction, and that on a final hearing this injunction be made perpetual, and defendants be compelled to turn over said property into the hands of the plaintiff.

Sadie L. Sutton, with C. C. Upham as attorney, has petitioned for a divorce from Charles E. Sutton, and for the restoration of her maiden name, Sadie L. Stump. Habitual drunkenness and cruelty are the charges.

Fifth account has been filed in the guardianship of Joseph and Mamie Arnold, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
W. F. Ricks to Ohio Table Company, 135-100 acres, second ward, Massillon, \$1.
Michael Kister to T. Harvey Smith, part lot No. 218, fourth ward, Massillon, \$3,400.

Emeline Meyers to Frank Crone, lot No. 258, fourth ward, Massillon, \$366.24.
Ezra Gesaman to I. M. Taggart, 153-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$30.
Catherine Greisinger to Leonard

Pfaffle, 5 16 100 acres, Lawrence township, \$100.

Susan Moore to Jacob Fox, 75 acres, Perry township, \$525.

Andrew Reese to Charles, Edward and Leroy Shipbaugh, lots 11, 12 and 13, Beach City, \$175.

J. J. Maudru to Domineca Cillo, one-half acre, Beach City.

J. M. Corl to Bridget Murtough, 34 100 acres, Navarre, \$400.

Silas W. McCormick to Daniel Wolf, lot No. 270, Navarre.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Improvements to Cost
\$15,050 Contemplated.

MONEY NOW BEING RAISED

A Large Addition for the West Side,
To be Used as a Sunday School
Room—Floor to be Raised, New
Seats, Probably New Organ and a
Special Room for the Choir.

The congregation of St. John's Evangelical church has in contemplation improvements which will cost \$15,050. Committees are now soliciting subscriptions among members, and are meeting with gratifying success. Plans for a large addition to the church, to be used as a Sunday school room, have been prepared by Yost & Packard, of Columbus, the architects who designed the buildings at the state hospital. The proposed addition, which will be of stone, will extend from the west side of the church to within ten feet of the sidewalk on Mill street, and its length will be from the south end of the church to the third window of the edifice, counting from the south. The estimated cost of this addition is \$10,050.

The \$5,000 will be spent in remodeling and re-furnishing the interior of the church. The floor will be raised, new seats provided and possibly a new pipe-organ will be purchased. The choir gallery, in the north, will be removed, and a portion of the east wall will be extended to provide space for the organ and choir room. The congregation has for some time felt the necessity of these improvements. All the members are much interested in the plans, and there is little doubt but that they will be carried through successfully. Only members of the church will be asked to contribute to the fund being raised.

MILL MEN ON A STRIKE.

Three Classes of Workmen Ask an
Advance of 20 Cents a Day.

The shearsmen, scrap-wheelers and common laborers employed by the Corns Iron and Steel Company went on a strike Monday morning. The shearsmen, who work twelve hours a day, want their wages increased from \$1.30 to \$1.50 a day. The scrap-wheelers, who are on duty a trifle more than eight hours, and are paid \$1.30 a day, also ask an advance of twenty cents. The laborers, now being paid \$1.20 for ten hours' work, demand an increase to \$1.40 a day. A committee of strikers met representatives of the company Monday morning. They were offered an advance of ten cents a day, which they refused. The mill is idle in consequence of the strike.

TO RESUME WORK.

Rolling Mill Men Accept the Com-
pany's Offer.

The striking laborers of the rolling mill held a meeting on the mill green this morning. A vote was taken as to whether the strike should be continued for an advance of twenty cents a day or whether it would be advisable to accept the company's offer of ten cents a day, once before refused. A number were in favor of accepting the company's proposition, but the majority voted to continue the strike. Another meeting was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

The men reconsidered their decision at this meeting and decided to accept the company's offer. Work will be resumed this evening.

One of the strikers, whose constancy was wavering, was badly thumped it is said, by three of his fellow workers, north of the city, this afternoon. The story however cannot be verified.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the
postoffice at Massillon, January 23, 1900:

LADIES.
Benedict, Mrs. R. Clark, Miss Minnie
Meiner, Miss Carrie
MCKIN.
Dunton, E. W. McFee, G. F.
Ernest, John Slocum, H. N.
Griffiths, Gus. Smith, Rank
Lapoint, Jas. Sullivan, Benj.
Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised.
FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

The Latest X Ray

Is the Endoscope, which is for the purpose of examining the interior of the stomach. It is claimed that, with this instrument, he treatment of stomach troubles will be revolutionized, as it locates the cause of disease. With due respect to science, however, would state that the causes of stomach troubles have been known for the past fifty years, and likewise their cure, which is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine that has many imitators, but no equals. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, insomnia. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague, and keeps the bowels regular. When not feeling right, take a dose. It is the standard medicine of the American people. Look for Private Revenue Stamp over neck of bottle.

"He plays well that wins." Hood's Sarsaparilla wins the victory over disease because it possesses genuine curative power.

DOCTORS USE PE-RU-NA.

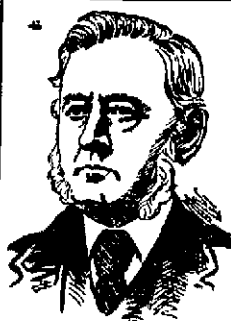


DR. J. W. PENCE, NEWARK, OHIO.

NEWARK, OHIO.

S. B. Hartman, M. D., Columbus, O.:
It is now seventeen years since I received the first edition of your book entitled "The Ills of Life." I received it in the evening mail, and before I retired I read and pondered over every word in the book. I was greatly impressed with your candor and sincerity. The book left no doubt in my mind as to the remarkable virtues of your Pe-ru-na. It was because of this impression that I resolved I would test your assertions, and test them in a way that could leave no doubt.

I began prescribing Pe-ru-na, as recommended in your book, and prescribed it precisely as you directed. As you know, the prevailing diseases are inflammations or irritations of the internal organs of the body, either of the head, the throat,



Dr. J. W. Egbert, of Neosho, Mo., a graduate of three schools of medicine, uses Pe-ru-na in his practice with gratifying results.

the lungs, bowels, etc. I prescribed it hundreds of times for these diseases during all the following seventeen years, and I have never lost a single case during all this time, although I have often related this to my medical associates, who at first expressed

their doubts, and sometimes very emphatically, but after I had treated a large number of cases that had been given up, and cured them, they began to believe what I said.

I rely so wholly upon Pe-ru-na in every disease that affects the mucous membranes lining the internal organs, that I never for a moment think of prescribing anything else. Since using Pe-ru-na, I have never had a patient die from inflammation of the lungs, bladder, bowels, stomach or kidneys. Every case recovered in a very short time. In other

words, I prescribed Pe-ru-na for all cases of catarrhal diseases. I believe you are right in classing all irritations and inflammations of the internal organs as catarrh. Catarrh means irritation and inflammation of some mucous surface, and also that such irritation and inflammation are caused either by taking cold, or by some local cause.

I see that you generally use a portrait when you publish a certificate, and as I have just had some pictures taken, I enclose you one. You can use it and this letter, one, or both, just as you wish, if you think it will promote the use of Pe-ru-na. If you would like special cases that I have treated with Pe-ru-na, I can give you hundreds of them.

Very truly yours, Dr. J. W. Pence.

A. W. Perrin, M. D., 980 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says the following: "I am using your Pe-ru-na myself, and am recommending it to my patients in all cases of catarrh, and find it to be more than you represent. Pe-ru-na can be had now of all druggists in this section; at the time I began using it, it was unknown."

Send for winter catarrh book. Address The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WATER PLANT TALK

The City has the Upper
Hand of the Company.

CANNOT BE EXORBITANT.

If the City Wants to Buy the Com-
pany will have to Sell, the Figure to be
Fixed by a Board of Arbitration—To
Recommend the Adoption of Mr.
Johns's Resolution.

The council's judiciary committee will report favorably on Mr. Johns's resolution that the council, city officials and an advisory committee immediately take up the matter of purchasing the plant of the Massillon Water Supply Company, and it is probable that the report will be accepted. The franchise of the company expires five years from next June. The council, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the city and company that the latter shall be notified five years previous to the expiration of its franchise of any intention of the city of buying the works, has served such a notice, and can now proceed with the remainder of the business. Though President Dodson, of the company, recently stated that the plant was not in the market, there is no doubt but what it and the city can readily come to terms if the latter goes into the matter earnestly.

The company realizes that at the expiration of its franchise its career will be ended, unless the council chooses to grant it an extension. The agreement between the city and company sets forth that in the event the two parties cannot come to terms, the matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration, both sides to accept its decision as final. Before acting, the council will refer the question to the people, and will be guided by the result of the vote. When Mr. Dodson was last before the council, he said that as the stockholders in the company were scattered all over the country, there would be some difficulty in getting

them together, but a meeting would be held. The city, however, according to competent authorities, does not have to wait an unreasonable time on Mr. Dodson. The latter's failure to set a figure on the plant can be accepted as the inability of the company and city to agree, and the matter can then be placed in the hands of the arbitrators, where it will doubtless eventually land under any circumstances.

COMING FROM COLUMBUS.

State Hospital Patients will Arrive on
Friday.

Next Friday has been settled upon as the date for bringing fifty patients from the Columbus state hospital to the Massillon institution. These will be the patients sent to Columbus from Carroll and Jefferson counties, both of which are now in this district. Superintendent Carpenter, of the Columbus asylum, with a number of assistants, will accompany the patients, who will make the trip in a special car.

GOLD IN CIRCULATION.

Merchants Say They Have More of it
Now Than in Years Before.

There is more gold coin in circulation in Massillon at present, local merchants say, than at any time in the past several years. All along the line Saturday considerable of the yellow was received over the counters. In the past several weeks, numerous institutions have paid their employes in gold.

Right Leg Broken.

Dr. Culbertson was called to Navarre Saturday to attend Clarence Hodgens, a driver in the mine of the Massillon Standard Coal Company, who had his right leg fractured by being struck by a car.

Grain-O! Grain-O!

Remember that name when you want a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it. Grain O is made of pure grain, it aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder and the children as well as the adults can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 4¢ as much as coffee. 15¢ and 25¢ per package. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sarsaparilla cures all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

Mrs. C. C. Craig is the guest of Urichville relatives.

The Misses Bessie and Eva Vickery are visiting in Norwalk.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease is confined to his house with an attack of grip.

H. A. Powers and Leo Falke have accepted positions in Cleveland.

Miss Alene Murphy has returned to Wooster, after a week's visit with Mrs. Shafraath.

Andrew Smith, of Canal Dover, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. M. Neidinger, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geoghan, of Smithville, are the guests of Massillon friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Joyce acted as hosts to a small party of friends at their home in South Erie street, Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold an exchange in the North Erie street store of L. A. Koons on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Leininger and daughter, of Canal Fulton, and Mrs. John Wagoner, of Navarre, were the guests of Mrs. Shafraath Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. M. C. Brown, the woman evangelist, will be at the A. M. E. Zion church, Sunday, to begin a series of meetings. All are cordially invited to attend.

Charles Murphy, of Coshocton, died yesterday, aged 108 years. He was born in county Louth, Ireland, May 1, 1791, and for sixty-five years had resided in Coshocton.

The Sterling Boiler Company, of Barberton, has been awarded the contract for building the boilers of the new battleship Maine. The ship will have 25,000 horse-power.

Liveryman Peters came to town from Millersburg, Monday, and, with Marshal Kitchen's aid, succeeded in locating a horse which a stranger hired and failed to return, a short time ago.

Peter Cabot, Charles Murrells, John Fiegerschuh and Charles Daul participated in a live bird shoot at Dalton on Monday. All made good scores, but that of Murrells was the highest of the day.

Oliver P. Hayes, of Toledo, and Miss Mary M. Kriyer, of this city, were quietly married by the Rev. O. P. Foust, at the latter's residence, in West Tremont street, Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will reside in Toledo.

The sixteen members of the ladies' choir of St. John's Evangelical church were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Schott, at their West Tremont street residence, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Schott is the director of the choir.

George Berger and Miss Catharine Busch were married by the Rev. J. E. Digel, at St. John's parsonage, Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The couple arrived in the city from Germany a few days ago. They will reside in Massillon.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Moylan took place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon from St. Joseph's church. The pallbearers were Patrick Nolan, Timothy Nolan, Thomas Fenton, Michael Hodeu, Thomas Finnegan and Michael Gannon.

A small party of friends called upon James Ritter at his home, No. 84 East Oak street, Tuesday evening, to assist him in the celebration of his thirty-first birthday anniversary. Games were played and lunch served. The affair was arranged by Mrs. Ritter.

Joseph Cook, a saloonkeeper at Norwalk, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head. He leaves a wife and three sons. A brother of the deceased, Michael Cook, committed suicide a few years ago, cutting his throat with a butcher knife.

Public announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Laura C. Julliard, of Louisville, this county, to the Hon. J. T. Tible-Machale, Viscount of Montanara, consul general of Guatemala and secretary of the embassy at London. Miss Julliard is now visiting in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snyder entertained a party of eight relatives with dinner, at their home, in East Main street, Tuesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snyder.

Z. T. Baltzly has a copy of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial of December 19, 1864, which contains a full account of the Nashville battles, which were fought about that time. The paper was found at the residence of the late Mrs. Nancy Reeves, who had preserved it all these years as a relic.

The lowest bid submitted to the treasury department at Washington for the construction of the proposed Helena, Mont., public building was that of Frank J. Melbourne, of Canton, O. His proposal was to do the work, using sandstone, for \$238,101. The department has not yet awarded the contract.

Jerome F. Shepley has accepted an invitation to become one of the end men of the minstrel show to be given by the Alliance lodge of Elks in the spring. Mr. Shepley, with H. B. Conrad, will assist the minstrels of the Grand Army band, of Canton, in April, when their annual performance will be given.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Frances Breed, which took place from the residence at the corner of Muskingum and West Main streets, at 1:30 Wednesday, were largely attended. The Rev. J. I. Wilson officiated. The pallbearers were Wayne Matthews, E. A. Heckert, A. J. Richelmer, Charles Birt, George Doll and A. Keller.

A concert to be given under the auspices of the Sunday school of the First M. E. church on February 27 promises to be unusually attractive. Miss

Adrienne Remenyi, soprano, a daughter of the late celebrated violinist, supported by Herwegh von Ende, a well known violinist, and Leonard Leibling, a celebrated pianist, will present a carefully selected programme. Further particulars will be announced later.

Mrs. Mary Cook, of Mansfield, has received news that she is one of the heirs to an immense estate valued at \$48,000, left by John Abraham Brosius, who died in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1742. Mrs. Cook's maiden name was Rodecker. She was born in Stark county in 1851, and lived six miles south of Massillon. There are 118 other heirs to the estate. The original owner was a brother of Mrs. Cook's great, great, grandmother.

Supreme Deputy Mrs. Battin installed the following officers of the St. Rose Lima Branch 381 of the L. C. B. A. to serve for the coming year: President, Miss Mary Rambacher; first vice president, Mrs. Clara Scheer; second vice president, Mrs. Carrie Wittman; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Sibila; assistant recording secretary, Miss Emma Lux; financial secretary, Miss Gertrude Hamel; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Wiener; marshal, Mrs. Ida Murphy; guard, Mrs. Phister; trustee, Mrs. Stemmele and Mrs. Race.

John Busse, an East Greenville coal miner, lost a pocketbook containing \$150 in Massillon Saturday evening. He advertised in THE INDEPENDENT. Today the money was returned to him. John Fenton, a section boss on the Pennsylvania railway, found the pocketbook in a Wissmar avenue Saturday night. When he saw the advertisement, he immediately had word sent to Mr. Busse, who came to town without delay. In taking the money, Mr. Busse paid to Mr. Fenton the highest compliment that can be given a man. "You are honest," said he. And all who read this must agree with him.

The commissioners of Stark county have received the twenty-third annual report of the trustees and superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home. The report contains a complete history of the home for the past twenty-three years, together with the annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the year just closed. It shows that there were 80 children received at the home during the year, and the whole number cared for was 241. The average daily attendance was 130. The total receipts for the year, as shown by the report, were \$19,431.71, and the total current expenses \$12,722.79.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. FRANCES BREED.

Mrs. Frances Breed died at 5:10 o'clock Monday morning at her home at the corner of Main and Muskingum streets, of pneumonia, with which she had been suffering for two weeks. Funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. J. I. Wilson at the residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Breed is survived by four children, Mrs. Sarah Forman, of Cassopolis, Mich., and Mrs. Celia Schauer, C. H. Breed and W. F. Breed, all of this city. There are also six grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The deceased was born in Affou, France, coming to this country when a child with her father. Her maiden name was Tharet. Her marriage took place in Massillon in 1843. She had been a resident of this place for fifty-seven years.

A. O. MONTGOMERY.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 24.—A. O. Montgomery, proprietor of the Hurd house, died last night, after a very short illness of pneumonia, which finally developed into kidney trouble. He was aged 66 years and leaves a wife and one daughter.

MRS. GEORGE PIKE.

Mrs. George Pike died last night, after a year's illness, aged 60 years. She is the widow of the late George Pike, who died about one year ago.

HE USED A KNIFE.

Leo Langanka Fights Samuel Smith and Then Disappears.

The police are today looking for Leo Langanka, aged seventeen years, of 296 East Tremont street, against whom has been preferred a charge of cutting with intent to wound Samuel Smith, aged about nineteen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, residing at the corner of Cherry and Paul streets. Smith's trouble with Langanka occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock Monday evening. The Smiths are moving from their present residence to a house farther up the street, and the young man on whom the assault was committed was pushing a wheelbarrow in Cherry street, near the intersection of Paul, when he met Leo Langanka and his brother. As Smith passed the Langankas, one of them made an insulting remark. Smith stopped and asked them what they meant. Leo Langanka then repeated the insult and at the same time reached for his hip pocket. Afraid he might pull a revolver or a knife from his pocket, Smith struck him twice. Langanka leaped at Smith, struck him with a knife just above the left eye, and then started to run. Smith pursued him, but lost sight of him in the darkness. Dr. Williamson was summoned to dress Smith's wound, which, though not very deep, was found to be an inch and a half long. The police were notified, and a search for Langanka has since been in progress. In his flight before Smith, Langanka lost a cap, and a short time after the fight Langanka's brother returned for it. He said he did not know where Leo had gone. The Smiths kept the cap. Mrs. Langanka, mother of the fugitive, says Leo has not been home since yesterday afternoon. The Langankas are Polanders, and moved to Massillon from Navarre a short time ago. Leo Langanka has a bad reputation. He has served one term in the workhouse, having been sent up from Navarre. Samuel Smith is the baseball pitcher, and a brother of Harry Smith, the catcher.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Canal Dover May Lose a Big Industry.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

Peculiar Work of a Magnetic Healer—Deaths at Orrville—A Dalton Man Wants to Change the Corporate Limits—The News of Newman.

CANAL DOVER, Jan. 24.—A meeting of the principal business men of the town was held last night in the law office of ex-Mayor Joseph Hostetler, for the purpose of taking steps to prevent, if possible, the going into the trust of the Reeves Iron Company, which is known to be in contemplation. The meeting was attended by the representative men of the town and speeches were made by several of the more prominent. It was pointed out that if the Reeves interests should join the trust the big mill would likely be abandoned and in that case the town would lose nearly half its population. It is a well known fact that the employees of the Reeves Iron Company contribute largely to the support of the business interests of the town, and if they should leave the town the merchandising in many lines would be greatly overdone. Committees were accordingly appointed at the meeting to wait on the Reeves Iron Company and offer it an inducement to consolidate with the Croxton blast furnace here, the idea being that by means of the consolidation the iron industries of the town could thrive in spite of the trust. In case of a consolidation it would be necessary to build an additional plant for the manufacture of steel billets. The Croxton Company could then extract the iron, which could be converted into steel by the new plant and then handled by the Reeves Iron Company and placed by them on the market. It is not known how the Reeves Company and furnace will view this proposition, and the outcome is awaited with great interest.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Mordecai Davis spent Monday with the J. O. Clark family at the "Corners."

In the distribution of the Dow tax by Auditor Reed, Lawrence township being "dry," fails to receive any of the revenue.

John W. Myers, who has been undergoing a severe attack of asthma and heart trouble for the past week, is greatly improved at this writing.

The many friends of William Thomas will be pleased to learn that he is making life a success in his new home at Prescott, Arizona, where he went several years ago, for the benefit of his health. He recently sent a friend of his a beautiful ring, the gold of which he mined out of the ground with his own hands.

The miners' national convention at Indianapolis is having quite a time in adjusting the important business arising for their consideration. It is reported as being the largest miners' convention ever held in this country, there being nearly 800 delegates present, and will cost about \$30,000, all of which must come from the point of the pick. There is a desire on the part of the convention to increase the ratio of representation from 100 to 300 per delegate, thereby reducing the number and also the expense.

We notice that in the election of officers at the miners' convention, Ohio's candidate, Thomas L. Lewis, is leading in the contest for vice president. Mr. Lewis has proved himself to be exceedingly competent in conducting the miners' affairs as secretary-treasurer for several years, and his election to national vice president at this particular time would be hailed with delight by his many friends and admirers for two reasons, first, is that should President Mitchell be called upon to step into the Hon. M. D. Hatchford's shoes on the industrial commission, when he resigns to accept the appointment Governor Nash has in store for him, then the vice president takes full charge of the miners' national organization. The second reason is that at the expiration of Mr. Mitchell's second term he is expected, according to custom, to step to one side and permit a new man to take his place. The acting vice president then comes in line for the desired promotion, and this gives him the inside track for the election.

Our public roads are in a deplorable condition for driving.

NEWS OF STANWOOD.

STANWOOD, Jan. 24.—Miss Emma Roberts is spending a few days visiting North Lawrence friends.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, of Tiffin, O., held services at this place Sunday afternoon.

Literary society will meet at this place on Wednesday evening, January 31.

John Oberlin returned to this place Sunday, after a two weeks' visit with Richland county friends.

A social was held at the home of J. B. Shilling last Thursday evening. A very enjoyable time was had.

A number of our young people attended literary at Shilling's district school house Friday evening, and report a good meeting.

Miss Della Harper, of Pleasant Valley, Wayne county, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shilling.

The sinkers at the Warwick mine No. 2, on the Eggert farm, expect to strike the black diamonds this week.

LONG DISTANCE HEALING.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 24.—Joseph Snively, a life-long resident of this city, who has been in very poor health for a number of years from an abscess on his right leg, resulting from white swelling when a

boy, is taking a course of treatment which he says has produced a wonderful change in his leg in a very short time, claiming that after the third time or day it commenced to heal. The treatment is known as Weltmer's magnetic healing. Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., the originator of this method of curing the sick, says he was born in Wooster, O., and when 8 years of age went to Missouri with his parents. His plan of treatment requires Mr. Snively to lie in bed an hour in the morning at 10 o'clock, also one hour at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Your correspondent made a visit to Mr. Snively and he thinks he is getting better, and when seen was walking on the streets with his crutch. He says that Mr. Weltmer goes through some magnetic gestures, in Missouri, which in time produce the results.

Clyde McMillen, son of Dr. D. H. McMillen, a prominent physician of this city, and Miss Mary Bricker eloped last week and were quietly married. The parents of both parties objected to the marriage.

W. H. Wertz, of Dalton, has presented a petition to the legislature, asking that his farm of ten acres be taken out of the corporate limits of that village.

The postoffice at McQuaid, this county, has been re-established, with A. S. McQuaid, the former efficient postmaster, as postmaster.

R. B. Steiner, a popular business man of this place, and Miss Nellie Mosely were married Sunday at the home of the bride.

WILMOT NEWS.

WILMOT, Jan. 24.—Do not forget to attend the social to be given Saturday evening by the band.

Miss Ora Spidle has returned to Canton.

The roads are in a very bad condition at present.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Bair, a daughter.

George Slayman visited his father over Sunday at Tracy.

The Wilmot creamery is to be rebuilt, much to the satisfaction of many farmers, who have found it a good and profitable place to dispose of their milk.

A Sunday school convention will be held in Dundee, Saturday, February 10.

On account of much sickness, Dr. Ricksecker is on the road almost continuously.

WATCHING THE LEGISLATURE.

DALTON, Jan. 24.—The talk of the town is House bill No. 29, whose promoters were recently given a hearing by a legislative committee. The bill is to permit W. H. H. Wertz to detach 163 acres of land from the corporation. He claims that taxes in the village are too high, inasmuch as the entire property is farm land. Mr. Wertz's son, who is studying law in Columbus, is engineering the matter. Citizens of this place are signing a remonstrance.

A FINE PROGRAMME.

Grand Pianola Recital and Musicales, Friday Evening.

The following programme will be rendered at St. C. M. Russell's for the benefit of St. Timothy's church Friday evening commencing at 8 o'clock: Reading—Selected.....The Rev. C. M. Roberts. Solo.....(a) "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree".....MacDowell. (b) "Spring Song".....Rubenstein. Solo.....Mrs. H. L. McLain. Solo....."Two Grenadiers".....Schumann. Charles Mong. Solo....."A Red, Red, Rose".....Hastings. Miss Jessie Russell. Solo....."Answer".....Alfred G. Robin. Miss Eva Johns. Solo....."I Have so Many Things to Tell Thee".....G. Ferrari. Mrs. H. L. McLain. Reading—Selected.....The Rev. C. M. Roberts. Six numbers of classical, popular and operatic music on the pianola will conclude the programme. Accompanists Miss Lillian Graham, Miss Mong and Miss Anna Edgar. Admission, adults 50 cents, children 25, to be taken only at the door.

NO NEWS FROM BULLER.

The Most Intense Anxiety Prevails at the War Office.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no news had been received at the war office from General Buller, and the anxiety as to the result of yesterday's movement is intense. A rumor current in the stock exchange that General Warren had captured Spionkop, but it is impossible to obtain news confirming it. It is generally recognized, especially in military circles, that the Boer position can only be taken at a terrible cost.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength." Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LANGANKA IS BACK

Arrested by Officer Wittmann Last Night.

OTHER POLICE COURT NEWS

A Crowd of Small Boys Who Have Been Annoying C. Lucius to Appear Before the Mayor—Gang of Tramps Terrorizing Crystal Spring.

Leo Langanka, charged with assaulting Samuel Smith with intent to wound, was arrested at his home at 296 East Tremont street by Policeman Wittmann at 11 o'clock Tuesday evening. He said that on the night of the assault he went to Cantor. Not finding a rose-strewn path in that direction, he decided to come home and face the music. Langanka says he cut Smith in self-defense. He will have his hearing at 7 o'clock this evening. Marshal Kitchen spent yesterday looking for Langanka in Navarre, where he has relatives. Nobody in that village had a good word to say for the young man.

A number of small boys who have been in the habit of congregating about the Wooster street store of C. Lucius, annoying him and customers, will appear before the mayor this evening. Notice was served on them by the police last night.

Residents of Crystal Spring notified the police this afternoon that a gang of tramps was terrorizing the neighborhood. They have erected a small shanty near the town, and here they cook and eat the meals which the people of the vicinity, particularly those raising chickens, involuntarily provide.

The officers told the villagers that they would have no jurisdiction in the matter, unless an affidavit were made before the mayor, and they advised that the difficulty be laid before the Jackson township authorities. Constables Morgan and Bamberger, of this city, were also told of the affair, and it is probable that they will drive out to relieve the alarmed community this afternoon.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Pension Law Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The House resumed the debate on the Roberts case, the galleries being crowded. Powers, of Vermont, spoke in favor of the majority report. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, spoke in support of the report of the minority, and was followed by Landis, of Indiana, a member of the committee, who favored the majority report.

The House committee on pensions ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the late war with Spain sufficient cause to remove all disabilities against those who aided or abetted Confederates during the war of the rebellion, in the matter of drawing pensions.

Otis reports a number of successful engagements with the insurgents, and says the western coast of Panay and the coast of Laguna bay will be open to unrestricted trade by the 27th.

The speech of Landis created a great sensation, and was received with a whirlwind of applause.

LEWIS IN THE LEAD.

The Ohio Man will Probably Win on the Next Ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—At the meeting of the United Mine Workers today, the second ballot for vice president resulted as follows: T. L. Lewis, Ohio, 402, John P. Reese, of Iowa, 366; W. D. Van Horn, of Indiana, 189; Van Horn withdrew. Lewis lacked but five votes, and another ballot will be taken. For board member, James Pendleton, of Arkansas was elected.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

But Little Hope of an Early Agreement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—In the joint conference of coal operators and United Mine Workers, the gulf seems to widen. The operators say the miners are arrogant because they have a large strike fund on hand. Much anxiety among operators is caused by the presence of Thomas G. McKell, of Chillicothe, O., the owner of a large tract of coal lands in West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT MISSING.

Former Cleveland Man Captured by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—General Otis cables that Lieutenant Paul D. Stockley, of the Twenty-first infantry, has been missing since January 12, at which time he was on reconnoitering duty near San Tomas, and it is feared he was captured. Stockley was born in Cleveland, O.

THE U. M. W. OF A.

Big Coal Companies will not Treat with the Organization.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The officials of three big anthracite coal companies have announced that under no circumstances will they treat with the United Mine Workers of America.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Guarding Prisoners Charged with Murder.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—A detachment of state militia accompanied the officers who took the Kendalls, charged with murder, to Nicholasville. It is predicted that citizens will attempt to overpower the militia and lynch the prisoners. The prisoners and guard went on a special train.

TELEGRAMS STOPPED.

None of a Private Nature Can be Sent to the Transvaal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The Commercial Cable Company has been advised that the postmaster general at Pretoria announces that all private telegrams for the South African republic will be stopped.

ERIC-A-BRAC.

Farmers in Douglas County, Kan., are educating their horses to eat potatoes, which they can feed at eleven cents, while corn stands for seventeen cents.

Tommy (inquiringly)—Mamma, is this hair oil in this bottle? Mamma—No; that's glue. Tommy (monochalantly)—That's why I can't get my hat off.—Independent.

Stranger—Is there a law in this town against selling liquor on Sunday? Old Resident—Yes; but don't let that worry you, my friend; there's no law against buying it.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Paterson, N. J., man has begun a suit for divorce from his wife because she persists in wearing bright-red bloomers and taking long bicycle rides instead of attending to her household duties.

In 1801 there were only 280,000 persons in the limits of the United States who spoke German as a mother tongue; now over 7,000,000 of our people, Germans, or descendants of Germans, read and speak that language.

The breeding stud and horses of the late Baron Hirsch have just been sold in London. The total amount realized was 44,870 guineas, the celebrated mare La Fleche bringing \$63,000, the highest price ever paid for a brood mare.

Some idea of the magnitude of the coal resources of Huerfano County, Col., may be formed when it is stated that there are about 40,000 acres, and each acre contains 100,000 tons, or a total of 4,000,000,000 tons—an amount almost beyond comprehension.

Every day the Princess of Wales, when she is at Sandringham, goes to the stables to feed her four ponies, Huffy, Puffy, Bone and Beans. She carries a little basket filled with apples, carrots, Vienna rolls and sugar. All four of the ponies know her well, and caress her in the most familiar fashion with their velvety noses, regardless of her royal station. Nature and horses recognize no class distinctions.

Johann Strauss, though his music is full of spontaneity, cannot work to order. Weeks and months often pass without his touching a pen or a piano. During these periods he visits his friends, drives and enjoys his leisure to the utmost. When an idea strikes him he jots it down. Occasionally his only available notebook is his cuff and he often comes home with his left cuff black with pencil marks.—New York World.

The consumption of beer in Hungary has all but doubled within the last decade, a fact primarily ascribable to the fearful devastation committed by the phylloxera in the vineyards of Hungary and other Eastern States. The nations of the Balkan peninsula, the Mahomedans excepted, are partial to the juice of the grape, but that juice being now to a great extent denied to them, beer and plum and juniper brandy are substituted from necessity rather than from predilection. The Mahomedans, too, are partial to beer, beer not being prohibited in the Koran.

Politeness always pays, says the Morrisville News and Citizen, and it tells this story of a Hyde Park (Vt.) man to support its claim. James Lucas is a village character not noted for being an agreeable man. The other morning a small boy ventured to say, "How do you do, Mr. Lucas?" A puzzled expression crept over Lucas's face, followed by a smile, as he quickly replied: "Misther Lucas!" and drawing a copper from his pocket he handed it to the boy, continuing: "Misther Lucas! Arrah, now, but ye'll have a penny. Most everybody says, 'Hilloo, ye could cuss!'"

Sugar is boiled, more or less, for candy, according to the kind to be made.

Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed agent for the purpose of selling the following properties belonging to the Nancy Reeves estate: One house and lot on Waechter street, the house is a good new building with 4 rooms, lot about 60x80; also two lots about 60x80 on Waechter street; one good 8 roomed frame house on the corner of Main and Waechter streets, lot 80x174; also house and lot on Main street, good frame house with 8 rooms, lot about 70x235. Call on or address N. E. Moffitt, Massillon.

Red Hot from the Gut.

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Working Day and Night.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're won't fail in building up the weak. Only 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 70c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

THE HORRID TOWNSENDS.

It was an awful time! In the first place, it was the middle of July, and we had to move. Old Mr. Townsend died, and every stick and stone that he owned in Dolliver was sold. His heirs, two sons, (oh, how we hated their very names, knowing no more of them), had been abroad; had come home intending to divide their time between their New York residence and the old family estate at Chester Grove. But they did not want to bother with a lot of rented houses in Dolliver, and these were peremptorily doomed to be sold.

Old Conway pounced upon ours at once. Of course he did! Mrs. Conway and her two homely daughters had been hankering for our house for years, for though we did "only rent it," we had lived there for thirteen years, and, oh! the additions and improvements we had made to it! We had doubled its value I am certain; we beautified its inside and out; we lavished our artistic tastes upon the panels; we adorned the walls; we had the floors puttied, painted and polished, and Teddy had actually painted the most beautiful border and corner-pieces of oak leaves and acorns round the entire sitting room. And now! to give it all up! Oh! those hateful Townsends!

What added to the distress was the fact that the only house we could find in all Dolliver to rent was a little two-story cottage, quite a distance from all the neighbors to whom we had become attached, and in a locality we detested. However, there was no help for it, and, as I said before, we had an awful time. It was bad enough to know the dear old home was lost to us, and that the Conways were to enjoy all our labors of love on the walls and floors; it was sufficiently exasperating to be compelled to take up our abode at Jenk's Corner, a locality we abominated, but these were only the beginning of our tribulations.

The day we were to move was hot—oh, so hot! and the dear mother, having done the work of about three men the previous week, and weighing at her best times about ninety-four pounds, broke down with a blinding nervous headache; Martha, a treasure of a servant, had already laid herself up by spraining her wrist in moving a trunk, so there were Teddy and Jim and I to "do" the moving.

Teddy is my eldest sister, Theodosia, and Jim is Jimmie, my youngest sister; I am Thomazine, always called Tom in the bosom of my family. We are all young, we are all blondes, we are all small, and we are all pretty. We have incomes of our own of \$300 a year, and the dear mother has about twelve hundred a year, so we can live very nicely, indeed, in a quiet place like Dolliver.

When mother patiently fainted away just as the first furniture van drove up to the door, Teddy and I detailed Jim for active duty in the hospital department, and promised to have mother's room made ready the first thing. In the mean time she was made comfortable in Jim's room, and Martha undertook to superintend the loading of the vans, while Teddy and I scurried off to the new house to see to receiving the furniture.

Up drove the first van with one man. Both Teddy and I were at the door, and exclaimed:

"Where's the other man?"

"Sure, mamma, he was sent for by his old woman. One of the children's scolded herself, and it's half over Dolliver I've been, trying to find somebody to take the job, and niver a one's there doin' nothin' at all, at all!"

Here was a dilemma. "Well," said Teddy, "those things have got to be taken into the house. You and I can carry some of the light ones."

Neither Teddy nor I knew that we had an audience. Not until long afterwards were we aware of the wicked trick that was at that instant devised. From round the corner of the house appeared two men in flannel shirts, minus collars, neckties or hats, with hair in wild confusion, and extremely dirty hands and faces. In the richest of brogues one of them respectfully addressed Teddy, and requested work.

I readily wonder now that we didn't embrace them. But we engaged their services at once, and how they worked! They did a considerable amount of laughing whenever they were alone and they required the most minute directions for everything they undertook, but they put down carpets and put up pictures and carried in furniture and unpacked glass and china; in fact, worked with might and main, leaving to the driver of the van only the task of going to and fro with the goods, which he managed to load with Martha's assistance.

At noon we unpacked a substantial lunch, and as Bill and John, our new help, showed no signs of going home, we spread out a meal on the kitchen table, and sent them in to it. I never in my life heard men laugh so much over sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs and coffee.

In all this time, you may be sure Teddy and I were berating those horrid Townsends at every turn. We called them all sorts of names expressive of meanness and selfishness, hoped their own house would burn down and let them know how pleasant it was to be turned out of a home they loved. We were sure they were sour, grumpy old bachelors, and we hoped they would never marry unless it was to some old witch, who would worry all the year round. All this we said in confidence to each other, never heeding those quiet, modest young men, who were so meekly obeying all our orders.

The house was really in very nice order, and mother's room as home like as we could make it, when at last the carriage drove up with our dear invalid, Jim, and Martha. Mother was very pale and propped up by pillows,

and I was worrying over the necessity of her walking upstairs, when out walked our two hired men, without any orders whatever, raised her tenderly and gently, pillows and all, in their arms, and carried her upstairs as carefully as her own sons, had she ever had any, could have done. Jim stared, as well she might, and Martha muttered "Holy Moses!" as she made a dive for the kitchen.

Teddy paid the men; Jim and I did the last few things necessary before resting, and then we all gathered in mother's room. Such a chattering as followed, the dear mother laughing as merrily as any of us.

"But, oh! what guys you two are," cried Jim. "Tom, you've torn yourself as usual, wherever there was the smallest opening for a rent, and your cap is hanging half way down your back, while your hair defies description. Teddy always does keep nice, somehow, but now—even Teddy will bear an application of soap and water."

"Same to yourself," said Teddy. "I guess you sent all the mirrors away before you washed your face. You've got what Martha calls a 'smooch' right across your nose."

"Don't be personal, young ladies," said mother, in a tone of extreme gentleness, "but perform your ablutions, and see if Martha can make out a tea."

In a fortnight we had settled down in the new house, but we did not occupy ourselves, as of old, in beautifying our home. We were advertising far and wide for a house such as we wished, and we hoped to purchase one. The price of the one we had left was beyond our reach, but we thought we could hear of one at a more reasonable rate. During this time of waiting, feeling as if we really had no home, we had gone out but little. Mother was not well, and the heat was very oppressive, while Martha's lame wrist threw considerable of the housework on our hands. But one evening there came an irresistible invitation from mother's dear, old friend, Mrs. Raymond, of Chester Grove, to a garden party and a dance.

"You will stay all night, of course," she wrote, "and I will send the carriage for you at 2 o'clock. Be sure you all come. I cannot spare one of you!"

But we did not all go. Mother was not equal to the eight-mile drive, and Jim stayed with her. We all wanted to stay, and finally drew lots, and it fell to Jim.

"I'm not really out, anyhow," said that young person, philosophically, "and as you and Teddy seem awfully slow about leaving the family nest, perhaps it is just as well that I am not brought forward just yet."

"The effect will be overwhelming when you are," said Teddy, laughing, but secretly we all thought Jim the beauty of the family, for, with the golden hair, she had soft brown eyes and dark lashes.

It was with the utmost serenity that Teddy and I accepted Mrs. Raymond's invitation to stroll about the grounds a little with her, and see some new neighbors only lately come to live at Chester Grove. We were arrayed in the finest of linen lawns, white, with a small blue figure, with blue belts and white muslin shade hats with blue bows. Blue neckties, knots of blue in our curls, and blue-trimmed white gloves constituted our costumes, and I can answer for Teddy's being exceedingly becoming. Strolling leisurely along, we met two gentlemen in white linen suits and straw hats; we heard Mrs. Raymond say:

"Allow me to introduce the Messrs. Townsend, lately returned from Europe. Mr. John Townsend, Miss Theodosia Brent, Mr. William Townsend, Miss Thomazine Brent."

I thought I was going to faint. I heard Teddy gasp. I saw Mrs. Raymond sail majestically away, and then I looked again. Yes, it was "Bill," and Teddy was blushing, with drooping eyes, before "John."

"Would you please forgive us?" said John, presently. "We had just come over to Dolliver, and had heard for the first time that there was any personal feeling involved in the sale of our father's property, which we had regarded as a mere business transaction. We were coming up the street beside your house, when we saw your distress, and, having nothing to do, we took off our coats and vests and hats, and rubbed a little mud on our faces and hands, and —"

"It was just for a lark, you know," pleaded Bill, as his brother paused, "and you did look just ready to cry, you know."

"It was very good of you," said Teddy, looking very much as Bill had just described her.

"Yes, we are very much obliged," I said, thinking of all they had heard us say about them, and wondering how much they remembered. But, somehow, just then we all looked up, and in another second the air was filled with laughter. It was irresistible. The whole affair was too funny.

After that, we were the best of friends. The Townsends came often to Jenk's Corner, and when Jim comes out regularly, next winter, she will have no sisterly computations about Teddy or me, because there will be a double wedding in about two weeks. Teddy and I are going to marry "those horrid Townsends."—Anna Shields, in New York Ledger.

The saddest sight in all this vale of tears is a man with a full beard and a mustache, trying to eat a soft boiled egg, says the Buffalo Express.

Sound, travelling in air, from sun to earth, would require about fourteen years to accomplish the journey.

Ragged clothing can not debase a man as much as can a frayed reputation.

ARE LOSING GROUND

JAPANESE "HOUSE BOYS" CROWDING IRISH HELP OUT.

Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and Mrs. Rosenberg Explain Many of the Troubles in Domestic Economy Many Women Have Fancies Which Bureaus are Bound to Gratify.

"There are more than enough competent household servants in New York city to supply the demand," says Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, of the Bureau of Social Requirements.

"Japanese men," says Mrs. Stevens, "are making a valuable addition to domestic workers in this city, and are coming more and more into demand. The Japanese are industrious, thrifty and clean, and I have never known drunkenness among them. They will not steal from their mistress, however much they may purloin from her next-door neighbor. Japanese house boys constitute the entire force in each of several of the finest establishments in this city, and their employers will have no other help. The Japanese must be treated with consideration, and cannot be driven. They have quick tempers, but the one who makes them work hardest gains their sincerest admiration. They are the only men whose services are in great demand now in New York as house-boys."

"I think a good combination is obtained by having an English outer, a German cook, Swedish or Irish parlormaid and waitress, and always an Irish laundress. Irish girls are wanted for parlormaid and waitresses. They dress becomingly, are neat in appearance and good looking. For a position as waitress nowadays a girl much below six feet need not apply. Tall girls are the style, and, no matter if a short girl understands her business with the first in the land, she will have to seek other occupation."

"Servants are too highly paid. In my grandmother's day her lady's maid was paid \$8 a month, and she made all of her dresses and lingerie. Twenty dollars ought to be enough for a good lady's maid now, and from \$20 to \$30 for a cook."

"A woman in the office the other day said: 'I never overlook faults.' That is the cause of a great deal of the trouble between mistresses and maids. Women brought up in the lap of luxury do not know anything about the monotony of a servant's daily routine. Many a chambermaid, besides doing the work for which she is engaged, spends a large part of her time in looking for mislaid gloves, hats and rubbers for the various members of the family. Mistresses forget that there are troubles, aches and pains downstairs, as well as upstairs, and that, while she has days when she is tired, when nothing goes right, when even her hair will not curl, Bridget has exactly the same trials. She does not know when, some morning, the oatmeal is too thick, the coffee weak, or the chops burned, that poor Bridget has been jilted by her sweetheart, and that her heart is broke entirely, but that a few kind words would brighten up her day magically."

"I have girls say to me sometimes, 'I had rather have less wages, and kindness. We all, every one of us who employ help, need more of the milk of human kindness.'

"Many women have fancies which employment bureaus are bound to gratify. One wants a brunette, and another will have nothing but a blonde; one objects to girls with red hair another to those with black hair. Some mistresses will not allow frizzes, and some insist on a certain cut of collar. Irish girls have owned everything in New York for a long time. I believe the time is at hand when they will be superseded by the Japanese house boys, the Swedes and the Finns."

Her Advice.

John Luther Long, the well-known author of several successful books and the teller of many charming stories, spent the past Summer at a resort along the New Jersey coast, relates the Saturday Evening Post. On his way to his home there he was obliged to stop over one night at Seabright, and this story is told of his life visit.

He was recognized by several people, and when he entered the dining room one of them came forward and asked him to occupy a seat at his table. He was quietly introduced as Mr. Long, and his literary reputation did not enter at all into the presentations. He was placed beside a very beautiful and charming young lady, and after a while the conversation developed somewhat as follows: "Mr. Long, your name is quite familiar. I have run across it somewhere very recently."

"There are a great many Longs," he said.

"No, but I mean that I have read something somewhere. Oh, yes, I remember: it was a story called 'The Fox Woman.' Do you know who wrote it?"

Mr. Long was blissfully ignorant. "Yes, I am sure that was it," she said.

"It may be by a relative. What did you think of it?"

She gazed at him earnestly and replied, "Don't read it."

A Satire in Whittier's Slippers.

One evening as I sat with Mr. Whittier before his Franklin stove he hospitably brought forward a pair of slippers, and laughed as he pointed at the satirical device embroidered upon them. He said Gail Hamilton worked them for him when his *Verdine* poems were being published. They represented a pair of belligerent American eagles, armed with the thunderbolts of Jove, and they were done in the soberest Quaker drab—two derbolls and all. "Three sees," he said, "she is as sharp with her needle as with her pen!"—Samuel T. Pickard, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Beer tablets will soon be put on the market in Germany. One of these tablets, it is claimed, when dissolved in a glass of water will produce beer as fresh as if just drawn from a keg.

A WHIM OF GENIUS.

Stevenson the Strangest Bantling Nature Ever Nursed for Her Own.

At the time Mr. Stevenson purchased his estate in Samoa a writer in the London Hawk, over the signature of John o' Dreams, gave the following fascinating gossip of what he was pleased to term a "wild, dainty, unearthly creature." "The fact is," he says, "that Stevenson's literary work is a mere exorcism on a remarkable personality—if a personality may bear an exorcism—and the man is so much above literature that some who know him do not reckon his books at all; while others confuse him with his books. What a pity it is that we cannot give a proper picture of a man like Stevenson. No living creature could say an ill word of him; every man that ever saw him loved him from the first time of meeting, and I believe that the only beings created by God who did not feel drawn to him were those dreadful, proper women, who could not understand the strangest bantling that ever Mother Nature nursed for her very own."

"In all my life I have never seen a fellow who has such a gift of attracting affection, and the queer thing is that the affection once attracted always remains with him, so that he has never lost a friend nor made an enemy. Moreover, by some miraculous sleight it happens that in whatever company he is placed he becomes first, and that, too, without any effort. As soon as he opens his mouth something falls from which forces you to heed him, and the intense charm of the talk is so moving that most men do not care to check the magic of it by interpolating words of their own; so that at one time I fear that Master Louis was acquiring a trick of monologue which gained upon him; but it did not matter: there is no man whom I ever knew who would not be very content to let Stevenson pour out his indescribably beautiful thoughts. I know that if I had the blessed luck to get the chance of another day's chat with him, and he had the fancy to go at it in monologue for a dozen hours, I should take precious good care to keep from interruption. Let me name one very singular thing: You cannot remain long in Stevenson's company without feeling like a good man. You may not be good, mark you, any more than I am, but everything that is bad in you lies low, and every power that makes for kindness, tenderness, uprightness and charity, seems as if it must begin to flourish. The more I think of this the more it puzzles me, because the fellow is just about as far from being a saint as anyone may be. He can be as broad as anybody, and he will sometimes emphasize his conversation with effects of blasphemy which are most broad and picturesque; yet swearing from him becomes artistically right on the instant, and everything he says seems clear and pure."

Tiny Republics of the World.

A quaint little Republic came to light only recently when the citizens of Andorra boldly threw off the yoke of tribute to the French. 'Tis true it was only the sum of \$200 which they refused to pay; but their action was sufficient to recall from obscurity for a moment the Lilliputian realm nestling on the heights of the Pyrenees. The vale of Andorra measures less than eighteen miles in either direction; but it is the home of one of the oldest Republics in the world, the Constitution of which is four years older than England's Magna Charta. The Andorrese number in all but 10,000 souls, and these and their ancestors have lived for 1,000 years in the heart of Europe without having written one word of its history.

But Andorra is only one of a score of tiny Republics—miniature nations, some of which are only to be found marked on navigators' charts. Tavarola, for instance, is the smallest Republic on the face of the globe. It occupies an island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, and comprises fifty-five people. It enjoys, however, the distinction of equal suffrage. Then there are Goust, Franceville and San Marino, all smaller than Andorra. Truly, one-half of the world knows not the other half.

A Trolley Telephone.

Passengers riding on the electric railway between West Farms and Mount Vernon have the privilege of listening to an acoustic manifestation that in a remarkable manner illustrates some of the earlier experiments in developing the telephone. The truck is a single one, and the potential of the current is high, its amperage is also considerable. As a result, when a car is waiting on a switch for one coming in an opposite direction, the approach of the latter is audible at the distance of a mile to the passengers in the waiting car. The sound vibrations are carried along the wire, through the trolley, to the wooden roof of the car. This acts as a diaphragm, which faithfully reproduces the rumble of the approaching car. A mile away the noise of the wheels is distinctly audible, and at the distance of 1,000 feet the sound becomes a loud roar. Outside the car, however, practically nothing is heard until the moving car is within a few hundred feet of the switch.—New York Sun.

His Opportunity.

Little Boy (who has been studying recent political cartoons)—Mamma, is Uncle Sam always worrying about money?

"So it would seem, dear."

"Does he always wear red and white striped pantaloons?"

"Yes, dear."

"And a blue coat with white stars on it?"

"Yes."

"And does he have an eagle for a pet instead of a canary bird, like mine?"

"Yes."

"And is he the biggest man in the world?"

"There is none bigger."

"Then, mamma, why doesn't Uncle Sam go into a dime museum?"—Truth.

Not Quick Enough.

Stuffer (at the reception)—I think I shall take Miss Springer down to supper when it's ready.

Dashaway—I wouldn't if I were you Stuffer. Why not?

Dashaway—She has an impediment in her walk.—Brooklyn Life.

COMING

Dr. Franco's Physician, formerly of New York, now chief consulting and examining physician of France Medical Institute, by request will visit the following towns on dates named. Consultation free and invited.

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DR. FRANCE, of New York, the well known and successful Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Ohio, has established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. He is ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

INCORPORATED, 1886.

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Urine, Nocturnal Losses, Impaired Memory, Weak Back, Melancholy, Want of Energy, Premature Decline of the Manly Powers—those terrible disorders arising from ruinous practices of youth, brightening the most radiant hopes, rendering marriage unhappy, annually sweeping to an untimely grave, thousands of exalted talent and brilliant intellect. A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed. Bring sample of urine for microscopic examination. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. Book and list of 500 questions, free.

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THE WHITE HOUSE MAIL

Cranks of All Kinds Write to the President.

MANY QUEER SCHEMES SUGGESTED

Few of the letters are seen by Mr. McKinley--Much Work Done at the Executive Mansion--In President Arthur's Time--A Duel Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.--[Special.]--More crank letters are sent to the White House than to any other place in the country. There are all sorts of letters, from applications for the highest offices in the gift of the president to the request for an autograph. Of course the great bulk of mail matter relates largely to appointments, but there are many letters of advice and many that are simply begging letters, asking the president for a few hundred dollars or a few cents. There are numerous crank letters written by men who are "off in the upper story" and who suggest queer and complicated schemes to President McKinley. While some of the letters are critical of the policies of the president, the threatening letters are comparatively few--nothing like the number received at the White House when Mr. Cleveland was president. Nearly all of the letters that are sent to the White House are answered. Some of the most foolish are ignored, but those which make legitimate requests and which seem to be written by persons who are neither crazy nor ugly receive a reply. Of course President McKinley can neither see, read nor even sign replies to a hundredth part of the letters that are received and sent. This work is done by the secretaries. Only the letters of greatest importance are brought to his attention. He signs but few of the letters and only those to close, personal friends.

Large Force of Clerks.

Letters received at the White House relating to business of the government are answered and then sent to the proper department. The time was when all such mail was referred to the departments without answer from the president. During Mr. Cleveland's incumbency more attention was given to White House mail, and since Mr. McKinley has been president it has been his wish that all letters sent to the White House should receive a reply if deserving and the subject then referred to the proper department for action. This has necessitated largely increasing the force of clerks at the White House, and the rooms used for offices of the chief executive are crowded with desks and typewriters, while the clerks in these crowded rooms not only work all day, but often until late into the night. This is especially the case at the beginning of the administration, when many appointments are being made. The tendency of the time is to do more work at the White House. Chester A. Arthur was the last president who insisted that nearly all official work that could be done in the departments should be performed there and not brought to him at the White House. Under both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison the executive work was centralized at the White House, and Mr. McKinley has continued the practice.

In Arthur's Time.

Senator Teller of Colorado, who was in President Arthur's cabinet, was talking to me upon the subject and said that in Arthur's administration men came to the cabinet officers to consider executive matters and especially appointments. While it was true that the president made some personal appointments, he never made them in any department without first consulting the head of the department, while in most cases, even like the selection of governors of the territories--and there were many territories then--it was left to the cabinet officer. Senator Teller, while secretary of the interior, named E. E. Warren governor of Wyoming and Watson C. Squire governor of Washington. Both returned in later years and served as fellow senators with Senator Teller. Warren is still in the senate. President Arthur in leaving so much to his cabinet officers made his term in the White House less burdensome than have been those of his successors.

Mr. Shattuck Was Challenged.

William B. Shattuck, who represents a part of the city of Cincinnati, devoted many years to railroading and immediately after the civil war was particularly interested in reconstructing and re-establishing different lines in the south and came in contact with many men who still adhered to the "code." One day a dispute arose as to the condition of a certain road, and in a letter which Mr. Shattuck wrote he said that the statement of some man was entirely untrue. The man, much offended, sent word that he would demand the satisfaction "due one gentleman from another." "I made some inquiry," said Mr. Shattuck, "and I found that this meant a duel, according to the ideas prevailing at that time, and for about four or five days I was resting under a challenge and as uncomfortable as a man could be. I did not want to stand up and be shot at, especially as the man sending the challenge had killed two or three men in similar encounters. Finally, after a consultation with General Beauregard, it was arranged that in case an investigation should show I was wrong in my conclusions regarding the statement about the challenge I was to apologize. As the man who challenged me did not want an investigation made, he wrote that the apology was ample and sufficient, and that ended the only duel I ever had any connection with."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

STOCK ON THE FARM.

When an animal becomes choked while eating potatoes, turnips, etc., it is stated that by holding up his head and breaking an egg in its mouth relief is obtained immediately.

Next spring's lambs will be what the farmer may make them. If the ewes are kept in good condition, and not too fat, with warm, dry quarters, and not crowded, they should not fail to produce strong and vigorous lambs.

A stockman fed wheat in the fall and winter to a lot of choice two-year-old Polled-Angus steers, together with one pig weighing eighty pounds and he claims that sixty-eight pounds of wheat made twenty pounds of beef and pork.

Improper feeding leads to waste. A ration may be entirely consumed and yet but little profit of the stock will be noticeable, because the food is not properly proportioned in quality. A change of diet will be found better than medicine when the animals do not improve.

By taking a young lamb and a young puppy and raising them together, training the puppy to remain with the lamb and the flock, he will afford protection to the sheep later on, but much depends on the training. A young ram that is raised at the house among dogs and then turned in with the flock, will often attack every strange dog that appears.

Sheep will eat nearly all kinds of young and tender herbage and they graze very close to the ground. They prefer a variety of food while on the pasture, and will not confine themselves to a single diet. When kept in the barnyard in winter they should be given a variety also as much as possible for the season.

The ideal scrub breeder is he who in all the years has been practically maintaining that he can "make any animal" fat and profitable by feeding. And for years he has been pouring the contents of his corn fields into the common stock. It is a vain struggle against fate--rather against what are the plain experiences of intelligent stock growers.

During the first five months of 1894 the United States shipped to Great Britain 1,065,000 live cattle and 750,000 ewes of dressed beef, a large increase over the same period of 1893. The cattle aggregated probably \$15,000,000 in value and the dressed beef \$7,500,000. The sheep exportation reached 665,000 for the same time, valued at about \$600,000.

At the recent Iowa State Fair, in a competitive test, a Holstein cow yielded 133.84 pounds of milk in three days, or 14.62 pounds per day equal to about twenty-three quarts as well as produced over two pounds of butter per day. This test was public, and was made for the benefit of those interested in raising the cows. The yield, however, is not extraordinary for the breed.

More farmers fail in dairying by not milking their cows than from any other cause. They prefer to buy their fresh cows, and take all the risk of securing a good milkmaid and of bringing disease in the herd than to be patient and grade their herds up to the highest degree of excellence. They do not care to wait until the calves mature, and lose large sums in small yields of milk from the purchase cows.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Next month there will be a heavy demand for turkeys, as Thanksgiving comes in November. Christmas will also increase the demand. Now is the time to begin feeding those that are to be sold. The highest prices are obtained only for choice turkeys that are fat and plump.

When dressing broilers, see that the skin is not torn. If this happens, sew the skin together neatly and press it in place with the fingers. Pick off all the little pin feathers and drop the carcasses in ice water, where they may remain for twelve hours, in order to remove the animal heat. Then hang them in a cool place to drain for an hour, and pack in a barrel or box, shipping at once by express.

Mr. E. S. Grant, of Hammon, N. Y., raised nearly 1,000 ducks on a small plot of ground, and reports that after all expense for food, labor, interest on capital, etc., have been deducted he made a clear profit of twenty cents on each duck, and yet he did not get them in market in time to secure the highest prices. He raised them in brooders, hatching the eggs in incubators, the ducklings being sold when eight or ten weeks old, at which age they should weigh from four to five pounds each. He uses the Pekin breed.

The experienced portiere always watches the combs of his fowls. They tell much of the vigor and productive capacity of each bird. Fowls which have large, bright combs, if hens, are sure to be good layers. If cocks they have vigorous sexual power, and will produce strong, vigorous chicks. When hens or cocks decline in vigor their eggs should not be set. The chicks from such eggs will be weakly, and the hens will be poor layers. Much of the improvement in breeding all animals must be the result of setting their progeny when they are at their best.

Care of Orchards.

If orchards were given as much care and cultivation as is bestowed on regular crops there would be less injury from insects and fewer cases of disease. It is neglect of the orchards that causes the trees to run down and cease to grow or bear fruit. An orchard should receive as much attention as grain crops, and will give a larger profit than grain or hay in proportion to area of ground covered, while swine, sheep and poultry can utilize the space and secure quite a share of their subsistence therefrom.

English Butter.

The peculiar flavor observed in the butter furnished at hotels in England and at those on the continent patronized by English people is said to be due to the presence of honey in the butter, says a writer in a New York daily newspaper. The proposition is one ounce of honey to one pound of butter, and the result is a decided improvement in flavor and the avoidance of all rancidity in the butter.

THRIFT

MAY BE PRACTICED BY PEOPLE OF VERY SMALL MEANS.

Its Advantages Not Measured by the Amount of Money Saved, But by the Effect Upon Character. One Need Not Be Mean or Stingy in Order to Be Thrifty.

The advantages of thrift to the individual who practices it are not to be measured by the amount of money saved or gained, although that is of importance; they include the formation of a good habit and very often the development of a temperate and contented disposition. Moreover, thrift may be practiced by people of very small means. The amount of money saved is not of so much importance as the saving habit, the determination to live within one's income. Even those who have very small wages, if they have steady employment, can manage to save a little money each week without sacrifice of health or real comfort. A saving of fifty cents a week, or less than ten cents a day, does not seem a great deal, but in a year it will amount to more than \$25, enough to carry a man of small means and small needs through two or three weeks of enforced idleness or sickness. In a few years even such small savings will furnish the capital required for the purchase of a lot of house with which a beginning may be made toward becoming a home owner. Or the small savings may be invested in a business enterprise yielding greater returns than come from labor alone.

The habit of thrift having been established, the man learns to curtail his wants; he is temperate in eating and drinking, and, therefore, preserves his health, and he is benefited in many ways. Best of all, perhaps, he is rendered to a certain degree independent. He has no debts; he is capable of caring for himself if sickness or other misfortune should temporarily deprive him of an opportunity to earn his daily wages. He is in little danger of becoming pauperized by being made an object of public charity, and by slow degrees he is tolerably sure to become more and more independent, until he has attained a competence, even though he may not have made a great fortune. Small savings seem to be so trivial that he is hardly worth the effort of a poor man to make them. Yet they amount to a considerable sum in the course of years, and one who has learned to be thrifty finds at the end of a long term that he has really made few sacrifices in order to become possessed of a small but useful capital.

It is said that the first thousand dollars is the hardest to save, and this is true, not merely because the other thousands are built up on accumulations of interest as well as by savings, but also because the saving of the first thousand represents the formative period of thrift habits. The general rule to be followed by all who would learn to be thrifty is to save something, however small, from the pay of each week or month. That means, in the first place, the whole-time principle of living within one's income, and in the second place, a gain in capital to be used in meeting reverses of fortune, or, if the e be escaped in building up a competence. The habit of saving, however, is the important outcome of thrift. One need not be stingy or mean in order to be thrifty. As a matter of fact, thrifty people live quite as well as their extravagant neighbors. The only difference between them is that the thrifty family avoids waste by learning small economies, while the extravagant family develops tastes beyond the means for their gratification. The thrifty family wants less and gets what it wants, the extravagant family is always discontented. There is nothing more important to the welfare and happiness of the poor than habits of thrift, and they can easily be required without much sacrifice if one begins early to so order one's tastes and needs as to keep expenditures within the income, whatever that may be.

New Dictionary.

The English are soon going to outdo the Century Dictionary in bulk and presumably in quality. The London Outlook says that it will be a mere trifle when compared with the Oxford English Dictionary announced by Mr. Henry Frowde under authority of the delegates of the Oxford University Press. Says The Outlook: "When completed this monster enterprise will consist of 12,000 to 13,000 pages against the other's 7,000, and as regards words and illustrative quotations almost the same proportions will be maintained. Some idea of the labor involved in so vast an undertaking may be gathered from the fact that even before the printing of the Oxford Dictionary began, its projectors were in possession of about three and a half millions of quotations, selected by some 1,300 readers from the works of more than 5,000 authors of all periods. The Oxford Dictionary will be issued in monthly parts.

Luck in Losing.

There are times in life when a man is lucky to be unlucky. If he has a bet on some horse race and has lost it has been a streak of luck for him that he was unlucky, for he shakes it. The same thought may be carried out in many other ways. Some men have made men of themselves by a streak of luck which was unlucky at the time for them. The father of the new world's champion prize fighter says he wishes his son would get licked so he would quit the ring.

Compulsory Law and Its Outcome.

In 1889 a law was passed in Germany which made it compulsory for every German with an income of £150 or more to insure himself against illness and death. In 1893 there were 11,200,000 persons in Germany thus insured, and so many of these suffered from consumption that thirty-seven of the insurance companies erected at their own expense a sanitarium for the care of these persons.

WEEDS.

Their Usefulness and What They Do. Purifying the Air, and Fertilizing the Land.

A youthful correspondent asked the editor of a horticultural publication this question: "If nothing was made in vain, what are weeds good for?" The answer, which is subjoined, shows that weeds fulfill a useful purpose in the economy of nature, and are only undesirable when permitted to flourish where cultivated crops are planted. It is doubtless true, too, that in addition to the other good functions that weeds perform, they bring about a much more thorough cultivation of crops than would otherwise be carried out, and indirectly produce larger yields as a result of the effort expended to subdue them:

"If I were to answer playfully I might say, 'to keep some boys out of mischief.' But, honestly, I suppose that all living creatures were made to enjoy life, which they have the same right to do that we have. They behave as well as most of us do, while I suppose that all vegetation is of service to living creatures, the animal and vegetable kingdoms each being necessary to the other, each sustaining the other. I see no reason why weeds may not grow in all places where they do not interfere with the ordinary crops. They have their uses in the matter of purifying the air, which we are constantly making impure, all breathing, all fire, and lighting, and all decay of vegetation heighten it impure. Indeed, it is true that vegetation extracts more from the air, in this necessary and merciful purification, than from the soil, the difference going back into the soil for its fertilization, though, of course, our ordinary vegetable foods are not allowed directly to decay. As an illustration of this think of the vast forests, their lands being kept in a good condition by the falling of the leaves of their large trees, and those of the small plants and weeds, these lands requiring no additional fertilizing. The same principle applies to the custom of some farmers when they let certain lands 'rest' for a year or two, plowing under the weeds, even when nothing is sown for an additional crop, the soil being improved without the addition of manures. This, also, will account for the great depth of the rich soil of the prairies, and other lands found on this continent when discovered."

Witches and Plants.

In all countries in which the witchcraft delusion now exists, or in which it prevailed in former times, we find folk lore stories connecting those mysterious bogies with the plants of those particular regions. Even the great Shakespeare causes his witches to discourse learnedly on the diabolical properties of "hemlock digg'd i' dark" and of "slips of yew silvered in the moon's eclipse." They are supposed to have had their favorite flowers as well as plants, and in England at the present time foxglove is spoken of as "witches' bells" and hellebore as "witches' chamber." The common ragwort, a well known as the "witches' house," the tradition being that they mounted rack growths of that species of weed and "rode to the skies," just as the demon with the pointed hat rides the broom in the familiar picture. In Germany and throughout Northern Europe it is the belief that witches, that from place to place on beds of hay, composed largely of witches' blossoms and "devil spikes," this last being a species of dwarfed slough grass, St. John's wort, which is now so popular for shoulder and button hole bouquets on St. John's Eve, was formerly worn for the express purpose of averting the crafts and subtleties of the witches, bogies, ghosts and spirits, with the European peasantry believed walked abroad on "that night of witching mysteries."

A Valuable Herb.

At the present time a common herb grows by every brookside which may be recognized by its coarse sage green leaves and white flowers. It is a homely, coarse plant, called boneset. It is, however, a very valuable diaphoretic, and was always dried in old times by old women for colds. Pour a pint of boiling water over a large double handful of the dried leaves. Let them steep 10 minutes, and then strain the tea and sweeten it with loaf sugar. To break up a cold, use a teaspoonful for a small child and a wineglassful for a grown person every three hours. A very simple and sometimes effective means to produce a profuse perspiration is to take a full glass of cold water, drunk at night, just before retiring under abundance of warm bedclothes. No remedy for a cold seems to be so effectual as this "sweating process," providing proper care is taken after the perspiration has been brought out not to take a chill. A tonic of some kind ought to follow this treatment, in order to make the cure for the cold permanent, as a cold always means a degenerate state of the system, which calls for a tonic.

Trust Those Who Have Tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well. A. G. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate, or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feeble results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling, but there's no need to feel like this. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and avoid appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a good case on life." Only 50c at Z. T. Bazzley's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concerned in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Bazzley, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

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THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.

WHEAT--No. 1 red, 64c; No. 2 yellow, 64c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 64c; No. 5 white, 64c; No. 6 white, 64c; No. 7 white, 64c; No. 8 white, 64c; No. 9 white, 64c; No. 10 white, 64c; No. 11 white, 64c; No. 12 white, 64c; No. 13 white, 64c; No. 14 white, 64c; No. 15 white, 64c; No. 16 white, 64c; No. 17 white, 64c; No. 18 white, 64c; No. 19 white, 64c; No. 20 white, 64c; No. 21 white, 64c; No. 22 white, 64c; No. 23 white, 64c; No. 24 white, 64c; No. 25 white, 64c; No. 26 white, 64c; No. 27 white, 64c; No. 28 white, 64c; No. 29 white, 64c; No. 30 white, 64c; No. 31 white, 64c; No. 32 white, 64c; No. 33 white, 64c; No. 34 white, 64c; No. 35 white, 64c; No. 36 white, 64c; No. 37 white, 64c; No. 38 white, 64c; No. 39 white, 64c; No. 40 white, 64c; No. 41 white, 64c; No. 42 white, 64c; No. 43 white, 64c; No. 44 white, 64c; No. 45 white, 64c; No. 46 white, 64c; No. 47 white, 64c; No. 48 white, 64c; No. 49 white, 64c; No. 50 white, 64c; No. 51 white, 64c; No. 52 white, 64c; No. 53 white, 64c; 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